

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***China***Vol I No 042****1 March 1984****PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS****GENERAL**

Li Xiannian To Visit Pakistan, Jordan, Turkey, Nepal	A 1
Text of Interview	A 1
Aim of Pakistan Visit	A 2
Premier Zhao Ziyang Meets Foreign Ambassadors	A 3
PRC Delegate Votes for UN Force in Lebanon	A 4

UNITED STATES

Zhao Ziyang Meets U.S. Encyclopedia Official	B 1
RENMIN RIBAO on Sino-U.S. Bicentenary Trade Celebration [25 Feb]	B 2

SOVIET UNION

USSR Declares 200-Nautical Mile Economic Zone	C 1
USSR, U.S. Trade Officials Discuss Economic Ties	C 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Overseas Chinese in Japan Denounce Court Verdict	D 1
PRC Aide Expresses Regret	D 1
Japan, PRC Divided on Nuclear Power Plant Deal [KYGDO]	D 2
DPRK Waiting for U.S. Participation in Talks	D 2
DPRK Surpasses Coal Production Goals	D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Envoy on Philippine Communist Party, Sugar Trade [AFP]	E 1
--	-----

SOUTH ASIA

Iranian Trade Delegation Arrives in Beijing	F 1
Supreme People's Court Delegation To Visit India	F 1
S. Asian Committee Calls for Economic Changes	F 1
Brzezinski Visits Afghan Refugees in Pakistan	F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

French Nuclear Plant Cooperation Plans Optimistic [AFP]	G 1
Belgium To Promote Relations With PRC	G 1
RENMIN RIBAO Views British Policy Toward USSR [22 Feb]	G 2

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

XINHUA Views Iran-Iraq War Developments

I 1

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NPC Standing Committee Meeting Opens in Beijing
Article Describes Persecution of Hospital Doctor

K 1

K 2

[RENMIN RIBAO 17 Feb]

Commentator on Case

K 10

[RENMIN RIBAO 17 Feb]

Commentary on Proper Handling of Xiu Ruijuan Case

K 11

Article on College Official's Party Expulsion

K 12

[RENMIN RIBAO 23 Feb]

Commentator on Expulsion

K 13

[RENMIN RIBAO 23 Feb]

Commentary on Economic Crime Investigation

K 14

[RENMIN RIBAO 29 Feb]

CPC Discipline Commission Holds Housing Meeting

K 15

Commentator on Supporting Rural Enterprises

K 17

[RENMIN RIBAO 23 Feb]

Article Welcomes Specialized Households

K 19

[RENMIN RIBAO 22 Feb]

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Jiangsu's Han Peixin Attends Courtesy Meeting

O 1

Shandong's Su Yiran Attends Civility Activity

O 1

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PLA Commander Addresses Guangdong Courtesy Forum

P 1

Guangxi Leaders Mark Cement Plant Expansion

P 1

Guangxi Group To Monitor Intellectuals Policy

P 1

Hainan Explains, Publicizes Document No 1

P 2

Hunan Leaders Publicize Document No 1

P 3

SOUTHWEST REGION

Sichuan To Recruit Students To Train as Pilots

Q 1

Militia Work Stressed at Yunnan Meeting

Q 1

NORTH REGION

Hebei's Gao Yang Speaks at Militia Award Meeting

R 1

Shanxi Recruits 24,000 New Party Members

R 2

NORTHEAST REGION

Qiang Xiaochu Meets New Jilin Party Members

S 1

Guo Feng Addresses Liaoning Party Reform Forum

S 1

NORTHWEST REGION

Gansu Leaders Stress Spiritual Civilization	T 1
Ningxia's Li Xuezhi Intervenes in Policy Dispute	T 1
Ningxia Makes Plans To Ease Peasants' Burdens	T 3
Ningxia Police Protect Specialized Households	T 3
Ningxia People's Congress Committee Meets	T 4
Qinghai Standing Committee on Ideological Unity	T 4
Qinghai PLA Praises Hu Qiaomu Humanism Article	T 5
Ma Wenrui, Other Shaanxi Leaders Plant Trees	T 6
Shaanxi Urges Review of Rectification Documents	T 6
Wang Enmao at Xinjiang Air Defense Exhibition	T 6
Wang Enmao Attends Xinjiang Civility Rally	T 7
Xinjiang Party Rectification Forum Held	T 8
Xinjiang PLA Units Hold Party Congress	T 9
Xinjiang People's Congress Meeting Opens 27 Feb	T 9

TAIWAN

Sun Yun-hsuan Administrative Report at KMT Plenum [CHUNG YANG JIH PAO 15 Feb]	V 1
Minister Fei Hua Dies After Being Hit by Bus	V 13

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Papers Criticize Luce 'Referendum' Remarks	W 1
WEN WEI PO Editorial [1 Mar]	W 1
TA KUNG PAO Commentary [1 Mar]	W 1
HSIN WAN PAO on Luce Remarks, Lobo Motion [29 Feb]	W 2
Macao Legislative Assembly Ordered Dissolved	W 3
[SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 29 Feb]	W 3

LI XIANNIAN TO VISIT PAKISTAN, JORDAN, TURKEY, NEPAL

Text of Interview

OW010742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0659 GMT 1 Mar 84

["Interview With Li Xiannian on His Visit to Four Asian Countries" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian told XINHUA in an interview that the purpose of his scheduled state visit to Pakistan, Jordan, Turkey and Nepal is to enhance mutual understanding and study, promote friendship and expand cooperation. He stressed that China values good relations with these and other Third World countries and hopes such relations will continue to develop.

Full text of the interview follows:

Q: Would you please say something about the aim and significance of your forthcoming visit to Pakistan, Jordan, Turkey and Nepal?

A: China enjoys relations of amity and cooperation with these four countries. We share the common interest of safeguarding world peace and hold identical or similar views on many major international issues. In addition, we all desire to see the growth of bilateral economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation and cultural exchanges. I am making state visits to these four countries to enhance mutual understanding and study, promote friendship and expand cooperation.

Q: This is your first foreign trip since you became president and the four countries you are going to visit are Third World countries. Would you please tell us what steps China will take to further relations with Third World countries in 1984?

A: China has had similar experience in the past as the other Third World countries and we are confronted with the common tasks of safeguarding national independence and developing our national economies. Strengthening friendship, unity and cooperation with other Third World countries is a basic characteristic of China's foreign policy.

China firmly supports Third World countries in their struggle against imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism and racism and stands firmly behind them in their policy of independence, sovereignty, nonalignment, and development of their national economies in line with their own actual conditions.

On the principle of "equality and mutual benefit, stress on actual results, variety of form and common development," the Chinese Government will greatly strengthen bilateral cooperation with Third World countries and support and participate in their multilateral economic cooperation. The year 1984 will witness an increase in our trade as well as economic, cultural, scientific and technological cooperation and exchange of visits with these countries.

Q: Pakistan is a good neighbor of China. What key problems will you talk about with Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq? Will you discuss the Afghan issue?

A: There is a traditional friendship between the people of China and Pakistan and we are very satisfied with the growth of extensive friendly cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural and scientific and technological areas. I expect to hold talks with President Ziaul on promotion of bilateral relations, the international situation and other issues of common interest. I would also like to exchange views with President Ziaul on the Afghan issue.

Q: Would you please say something about the prospects of friendly cooperation between China and Jordan and the other Arab countries?

A: China, Jordan and the other Arab nations are all developing countries confronted with the common tasks of expanding their national economies and building their countries. In recent years, friendly exchanges between China and Jordan have grown and economic and technological cooperation as well as trade have increased.

There are excellent prospects for our political, economic and cultural cooperation. King Husayn ibn Talal has visited China twice, contributing to the relations of China and Jordan. China will continue to strengthen friendly cooperation with Jordan and the other Arab countries.

Q: What are the prospects for development of friendly cooperation between China and Turkey?

A: There is a long history of friendly exchange between China and Turkey. Furthermore, we are both developing countries. Ties between China and Turkey have developed smoothly in all fields in recent years and new progress has been made since President Kenan Evren visited China in 1982. I believe that joint efforts will promote friendship and cooperation between China and Turkey.

Q: During your visit to Nepal, a good neighbor of China, what subjects are you going to discuss with King Birendra?

A: Nepal is a good neighbor of China and we have long and friendly ties. We have supported each other and coordinated and cooperated well in international affairs. King Birendra has visited China on many occasions and this has contributed greatly to Sino-Nepalese friendship and cooperation in all spheres. We appreciate this very much. During my visit to Nepal I expect to exchange views with King Birendra on increasing the friendly ties between our two countries, on current major international issues and on other subjects of common concern.

Q: Have you any message you would like to convey through the media to the peoples of these four countries on the eve of your trip?

A: I would like, through you, to convey the cordial greetings and high respects of the Chinese Government, the Chinese people and myself to the governments and peoples of these four countries. I would also like to express my hope that the people of these countries will contribute to national construction and to peace in Asia and the world under the leadership of their governments.

Aim of Pakistan Visit

OW010803 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian is scheduled to pay a state visit to Pakistan from March 5 to 8 at the invitation of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, according to the Chinese Foreign Ministry. From Pakistan, President Li will go on to pay state visits to Jordan, Turkey and Nepal. The whole trip will take him three weeks, ending on March 23. Li Xiannian told XINHUA that the aim of the visit is to "enhance mutual understanding and study, promote friendship and expand cooperation."

In Islamabad, President Li Xiannian is expected to hold talks with President Ziaul on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual interest. He will also tour Lahore where he will attend a civic reception and a cattle race, the most anticipated local event of the year.

The visit to Pakistan will be the first made by Li Xiannian as China's head of state since he was elected president of the People's Republic nine months ago. He visited Pakistan twice before as vice-premier of the State Council.

President Li's visit is but one of a series of exchanges by top leaders of China and Pakistan. The late president Liu Shaoqi, the late honorary president Soong Ching Ling and Premier Zhao Ziyang have visited Pakistan. The four successive visits to Pakistan by the late Premier Zhou Enlai are still remembered by millions in China and Pakistan.

President Zia has visited China three times, in 1977, 1980 and 1982. A far greater number of government officials, industrialists, business people, artists and other people have shuttled between China and Pakistan by air, sea and land.

Chinese officials say that the growing exchanges have helped build a firm basis for the Sino-Pakistan relationship of amity, mutual trust and mutual support since diplomatic relations were established in 1951. Both China and Pakistan uphold peace and justice and share common ground on many regional international issues.

China has high regard for Pakistan's firm position demanding withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan and its humanitarian aid to the three million Afghan refugees in Pakistan. China supports Pakistan's efforts to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity, develop its economy and improve the livelihood of the people. The Pakistan Government and people support the Chinese Government and people in their drive to modernize China and reunify the country.

President Li and President Zia are expected to review the progress of Sino-Pakistan economic relations when they sit down for talks. China and Pakistan joined in building the well-known Karakorum Highway which is believed to be the world's highest. China will supply and help install a 210 megawatt steam turbine for Pakistan's Guddu thermal power station. The turbine is one of the largest China has ever contracted to build abroad. Three factories in Pakistan will be upgraded with Chinese help and a joint venture for manufacturing Chinese-designed welding rods will be launched.

China is one of Pakistan's largest trading partners. Their two-way trade exceeded 300 million U.S. dollars in 1983. Border trade between China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Pakistan's northern areas has also made headway since 1969. A joint committee for economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation between China and Pakistan was set up in 1982, carrying Sino-Pakistan relations into a new phase of all-round cooperation. The committee's first meeting, held in Islamabad last year, scheduled a number of new cooperative projects. The past few years have also seen active cultural exchanges between the two countries in performing arts, broadcasting, education, youth, sports and religion, deepening mutual understanding between the two peoples.

During his third visit to China in 1982, President Zia gave China 10 young citrus trees as a token of friendship, which were planted in the picturesque southern city of Guilin. President Li is scheduled to plant a young tree when he is in Islamabad. People here expect President Li's visit to give a fresh impetus to the traditional friendship of China and Pakistan.

PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS FOREIGN AMBASSADORS

OW291245 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met on separate occasions here today with new Ecuadoran Ambassador Juan Manuel Aguirre, new Burmese Ambassador U Hla Shwe, new Italian Ambassador Raffaele Marras and outgoing Rwandan Ambassador Sylvestre Kamali.

PRC DELEGATE VOTES FOR UN FORCE IN LEBANON

OW011050 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] United Nations, February 29 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union vetoed at a Security Council meeting this afternoon the French proposal on sending a UN peace-keeping force to Beirut.

The proposal asks for a UN force to be sent to Beirut to replace the multinational force consisting of American, British, French and Italian units so as to monitor a ceasefire between the warring Christian and Muslim factions in Lebanon.

Speaking before the French proposal was put on a vote, Soviet representative Oleg A. Troyanovskiy described it as "unacceptable." He insisted that conditions for a UN force should include the need to withdraw foreign warships from the Lebanese coast and guarantees against a resumption of artillery fire and aircraft attacks or other interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon on the part of the multinational force.

Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, representative of the United States, criticized the Soviet stand on the proposal, saying that the United States hoped the Soviet Union would abandon its opposition to "a new, constructive, peace-keeping role for the United Nations."

Chinese Representative Ling Qing said after the voting that China's "principled stance is that any action taken by the Security Council regarding Lebanon should be genuinely conducive to the safeguarding of Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, to the elimination of foreign aggression and interference, and to the promotion of national reconciliation in Lebanon."

Taking into consideration the fact that the UN force called for in the French proposal has some positive stipulations on its mandate, the Chinese delegation voted in favor of the draft resolution, he explained.

UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar attended the meeting. He said in his brief statement that disagreement among members of the council prevented the United Nations from playing an expanded role in the tragic situation in Lebanon.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS U.S. ENCYCLOPEDIA OFFICIAL

06010838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0831 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met with Frank B. Gibney, vice-chairman of the board of editors of Encyclopedia Britannica Inc. of the USA and president of the Pacific Basin Institute, and Mrs Gibney at Zhongnanhai this morning. Mr Gibney has been to China many times since 1979 and written about changes in China in recent years and the prospects of China's modernization program.

During the meeting, Premier Zhao gave him a detailed account of the on-going economic reforms in China and also exchanged views with him on the subject of cooperation among Asian-Pacific countries.

Mr Gibney and his party are in Beijing attending the third joint editorial meeting on the "Concise Encyclopedia Britannica (in Chinese)," a cooperative project between the Encyclopedia of China Publishing House and the American company. Premier Zhao expressed his appreciation of the project.

Present at the meeting was Liu Zunqi, Chinese chairman of the joint editorial board for the project and editor-in-chief of the English-language CHINA DAILY.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SINO-U.S. BICENTENARY TRADE CELEBRATIONS

HK290841 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Feb 84 p 6

["Newsletter From the United Nations" by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Chen Yicun: "United States Celebrates Bicentenary of Establishment of Trade Relations With China"]

[Text] On 22 February 1784 an American merchant ship, "Empress of China," with a loading capacity of 360 tons, sailed from New York harbor, around the Cape of Good Hope, a voyage of more than 32,000 nautical miles and 188 days, and reached the Huangpu Harbor in Guangzhou on 28 August that same year.

The "Empress of China" sailed to China at a time when the war for independence of the United States had ended not long before and the United States was confronted with serious financial and economic difficulties. It carried various goods, including ginseng, furs, cotton, pepper, and so on. When the "Empress of China" left Guangzhou and returned to New York harbor on 11 May 1785, carrying with it tea, silk goods, various types of porcelain, lacquerware, and ivory carvings, direct trade and cultural exchanges between China and the United States were thus established.

In order to celebrate this day of important historical significance, large-scale celebration activities were jointly conducted by 14 social groups and organizations and a museum. The 14 organizations include the China Institute in America, the Asia Society, the U.S.-Chinese Arts Exchange Center, the China Trade Museum, the National Council for U.S.-China Relations, the U.S.-Chinese People's Friendship Association, the Capital Arts Museum, and so on. At 1200 on 22 February the sun shone bright and the weather was splendid; on the deck of the ship "Beijing," anchored on New York's East River, the grand and warm celebration ceremony began, which marked the beginning of the activities.

Weng Wange, chairman of the China Institute in America, was the Chairman of the U.S.-China Bicentennial Celebration Committee. The deputy mayor of New York City and Zhang Wenjin, Chinese ambassador to the United States, delivered ebullient speeches to more than 150 persons of various circles who attended the ceremony. In their speeches, they evaluated highly the trade relations and cultural exchanges between the peoples of China and the United States established as early as 200 years before, pointing out that these trade relations and cultural exchanges facilitated the promotion of the mutual understanding and friendly cooperation between the peoples of the two countries. Also, in a letter to the U.S.-China Bicentennial Celebration Committee, President Reagan expressed his warm congratulations on this commemoration day, and at the same time emphasized the importance of strengthening the trade and cultural cooperation between the two countries. The celebration committee presented to the Chinese ambassador a replica of a big porcelain bowl produced in the 18th century, and a brass plate inscribed with both Chinese and English versions of a congratulatory passage. The passage read: "In celebration of the 200th anniversary of the establishment of trade relations between the United States and China. This shows that the friendship between our two great countries will be everlasting."

From 1730 to 2030, at the History Association of New York, a cocktail party and a "New York-China trade" exhibition were held, with more than 600 persons present. On display were 350 pieces of Chinese cultural relics produced between the 17th century and the 19th century, including various porcelain articles, ivory carvings, Chinese costumes, and so on. These exhibits vividly show that the people of the United States and China have long established their friendship, and that the American people love Chinese arts and crafts very much.

The persons of various circles in the United States attending the cocktail party held cordial talks and exchanged toasts, expressing their wishes, together with the Chinese friends, for the continuous development of the friendship between the peoples of the two countries. Some American friends told a reporter that the development of Sino-U.S. friendly relations and the strengthening of the economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries are beneficial to both countries and are the common wish of the peoples of the two countries. Some American friends even came by plane from other places to take part in the celebration activities. The chairman of the National Council for U.S.-China trade, Christopher Philip, told a reporter by telephone that U.S.-China trade had a very long history, and that it was truly very significant to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the establishment of trade relations between the United States and China. Philip hoped that after Premier Zhao's visit to the United States and President Reagan's scheduled visit to China in April, the economic cooperation and trade relations between the two countries would be strengthened.

Over the past 200 years, although the trade relations between China and the United States, which were initiated by the "Empress of China," have experienced a tortuous and uncommo [bu xinchang 0008 1416 1603] development, the Sino-U.S. trade has still made some headway, the volume of trade between the two countries has been continuously increased, and the cooperation between the two countries in other economic fields has developed. Up to the end of last year, the two countries had signed more than 100 agreements for economic and technical cooperation. In order to enable the American people to have a better understanding of China and to further promote the economic cooperation between the two countries, the celebration committee, which is composed of 14 organizations, has arranged a series of varied and colorful activities so that the celebrations can continue until the January of next year.

USSR DECLARES 200-NAUTICAL MILE ECONOMIC ZONE

OW011050 Beijing XINHUA in English 0641 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow, February 29 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union today declared that its economic zone is at a distance of 200 nautical miles. This declaration, contained in the decree "On the Economic Zone of the USSR" was adopted by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet today.

The decree shall take effect from March 1st, 1984. The Soviet Union used to oppose extension of economic zone to 12 nautical miles.

The decree stipulated that in its economic zone the USSR shall exercise sovereign right with a view to prospecting, developing and preserving natural resources, both living and non-living ones, on the seabed and the subsoil thereof and in waters above them.

In its economic zone, the decree added, only the Soviet Union enjoys the right of construction and utilization of artificial islands, of installations and structures, marine research, the protection and preservation of the natural resources while other states must get permission from the Soviet Union before they can carry out such activities.

It said that within the economic zone, other states shall enjoy the freedoms of navigation and flights, the laying of undersea cables and pipelines on condition that the above-mentioned decree is observed.

USSR, U.S. TRADE OFFICIALS DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

OW011046 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow, February 29 (XINHUA) -- Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov met with co-chairman of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council William Verity here today.

On the Soviet-American trade and economic relations, Tikhonov stressed that there are ample opportunities for developing mutually beneficial trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. But artificial obstacles erected in the way of this cooperation by the U.S. Administration must be lifted, he said.

It is reported that William Verity came here for discussions on preparations for the council's next meeting in New York. He met with N.S. Patolichev, Soviet minister of foreign trade, and N.K. Baybakov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR.

The Soviet-American Trade and Economic Council is a non-official organization. The last regular meeting of the council was held in November 1982 at which the two sides did not reach any agreement. Despite the long-term agreement on U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union reached by the two countries last year, the volume of trade between them distinctly dropped from the previous year's level.

OVERSEAS CHINESE IN JAPAN DENOUNCE COURT VERDICT

OW291227 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Yokohama, February 28 (XINHUA) -- The Federation of Overseas Chinese in Yokohama held a press conference here today denouncing the unjust verdict against six Overseas Chinese passed by a local court. The six Chinese residents were found guilty of "illegal intrusion into buildings" by the Yokohama local court and imposed a fine each varying from 100,000 to 150,000 yen.

The verdict came seven years after the Yokohama local court accepted the case from the Yokohama procurator. After a small number of Japanese people forcibly occupied a building belonging to the Federation of Overseas Chinese in Yokohama, representatives of the Chinese residents in Kanagawa County and Yokohama started negotiation with them on May 22, 1976, with a view to bringing an end to the dispute. However, the police authorities in Yokohama detained 19 Overseas Chinese on charges of illegal occupation of buildings and prosecuted six of them.

Overseas Chinese in Japan pointed out that the building of the Federation of Overseas Chinese in Yokohama is a public property belonging to the whole Chinese residents in Kanagawa county and Yokohama. Therefore, the charge brought against the six Overseas Chinese is unjustifiable.

The majority of the Chinese residents in Japan have expressed indignation at the verdict passed in Yokohama. They pointed out that this is a gross interference in the internal affairs of the Overseas Chinese. The action has deviated from the spirit of the 1972 Sino-Japanese joint communique and is harmful to the friendship between the two countries.

The overseas Chinese also revealed that terms like "nationality of the Republic of China," "the Overseas Chinese of the Communist Party of China" and "the Overseas Chinese of Taiwan" were used in the indictment. A representative of the defendants said in a statement that the majority of the Overseas Chinese in Japan cannot tolerate the attempt to create "two Chinas" when the Sino-Japanese relations are developing following their normalization.

PRC Aide Expresses Regret

OW291847 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1416 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 29 Feb (XINHUA) -- According to a Tokyo report: The Yokohama District Court on 28 February reached verdicts on six Chinese nationals residing in Japan and fined them 100,000 yen or 150,000 yen each on charge of so-called "trespassing" into the Yokohama Overseas Chinese Federation building. The Yokohama District Court reached the verdicts after the case has remained unsettled for a full 8 years.

The Yokohama Overseas Chinese Federation building is the public property of the Overseas Chinese. However, after the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations, the Yokohama district judicial authorities in 1975 went so far as to let a small number of persons register the building under the name of the so-called "Yokohama Overseas Chinese Federation of the Republic of China."

This act, which violated the principles of the Sino-Japanese joint statement, of course aroused dissatisfaction among local Overseas Chinese. On 22 May 1976 representatives of the Overseas Chinese in Kanagawa Prefecture and the Yokohama area, intending to develop Sino-Japanese friendship and promote the motherland's reunification, visited the Yokohama Overseas Chinese Federation building to negotiate with the small number of forcible occupants on questions concerning the use of the building and to demand they put an end to the abnormality. Nevertheless, the Yokohama police authorities intervened in the issue, an issue among local Overseas Chinese over the disposal of a public property, and had the impudence to hold 19 Overseas Chinese in custody. Later, six of them were prosecuted.

Chinese departments concerned had repeatedly made representations to the Japanese side over the case, and demanded that the Japanese side handle the case impartially and acquit the six defendants. But the Yokohama District Court still ignored the Chinese side's solemn and just stand and demand and fined the six Overseas Chinese.

It is reported that the responsible person of the Consular Affairs Department of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 29 February met with Japanese Embassy officials and expressed regret at the unjust verdicts presented by the Yokohama District Court.

JAPAN, PRC DIVIDED ON NUCLEAR POWER PLANT DEAL

OW291209 Tokyo KYODO in English 1155 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 29 KYODO -- Japan and China failed Wednesday to agree on details of a nuclear power equipment deal, scheduling an extra negotiating session for Thursday, foreign ministry officials said. Both sides remained split over some details of Japan's planned sale of equipment for a nuclear power plant to be built in Qingshan, central China, the officials said.

Broad agreement was reached earlier in February on the deal involving Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. after the two countries compromised on the sensitive issue of assuring peaceful use of spent nuclear fuel, which contains plutonium, used in atomic bombs.

DPRK WAITING FOR U.S. PARTICIPATION IN TALKS

SK292315 Beijing International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] In a commentator's article published yesterday, Korea's NODONG SINMUN again made public that Korea will continuously wait for U.S. participation in tripartite talks to peacefully solve the Korean issue.

Spirit-'84 joint military exercises staged by the United States and the South Korean authorities are aggravating the tensions on the Korean peninsula and increasing the danger of war.

It demanded that the United States conclude a peace agreement with the DPRK and pull the U.S. troops and military equipment out, including nuclear weapons from South Korea.

It stressed that the position of the government of the Republic to peacefully solve the Korean issue through dialogue and negotiations has not changed from the past.

DPRK SURPASSES COAL PRODUCTION GOALS

SK290549 Beijing International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Various regional mines in Korea have been achieving a great success continuously in production this year with the vigorous aid of various sectors throughout the country.

Increasing the coal production is the primary task arising from the people's economic construction in Korea this year. Since the beginning of the year, the activities of giving aid to the mines have been actively carried out at various sectors of Korea.

According to a report, in January and February, various regions sent to the mining industry sector some (?317,000) small tools, some 620 units of mining facilities, and 200 tons of various parts. The various mines are continuously increasing coal production with the positive aid of the whole country.

According to a report, the mines under Korea's Coal Industry Ministry overfulfilled the January goal by 0.7 percent. The coal production increased by 9.5 percent as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

In February the mines in various regions built some 30 mine pits. Thus, they overfulfilled the goal of coal production by 3 percent, the goal of basic excavation by 2 percent, and the goal of mine-stripping by 3 percent.

ENVOY ON PHILIPPINE COMMUNIST PARTY, SUGAR TRADE

OW010409 Hong Kong AFP in English 0334 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Bacolod City, Philippines, March 1 (AFP) -- China has "no connections with" the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), China's ambassador to the Philippines has said here.

Ambassador Mo Yanzhong told reporters yesterday that his country's official policy toward what we called "revolutions" was noninterference "as these (revolutions) are internal affairs." The CPP is said to be waging guerrilla warfare in parts of the Philippines.

He said the communist parties of various countries have their own policies and that "what practices they follow are their own affairs." The People's Republic of China never interferes," he said. He denied there was any contact between the Chinese Embassy here and the Philippine Communists, whose armed guerrillas are estimated at about 7,000.

When asked about the social and political climate in the Philippines, he repeated that "what is happening here is purely an internal problem of the Philippines." He expressed hopes that the Philippines would enjoy peace and stability so it could develop into a "prosperous society."

Regarding China's ties with the Philippines, he said the latest visit of First Lady Imelda Marcos created a favorable climate for increased trade relations between both countries. But he said that while China was ready to buy Philippine sugar, it also recognized that the Philippines has an international commitment as a member of the international sugar agreement.

The three million tonnes of sugar produced in China annually is inadequate to meet its local requirements, he said. For 20 years the primary source of China's imported sugar was Cuba, which received rice in return on a barter basis, he said. Philippine sugar purchases must be made through the London market, he said. "Price and volume are negotiated and decided in reference to international market prices," he said. He also said that because China's foreign trade represented only one percent of its total trade volume, the global economic crisis had not affected his country as seriously as other developing countries.

IRANIAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW282100 Beijing XINHUA in English 1439 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 28 (XINHUA) -- A government economic and trade delegation from Iran led by Khosrow Taj, vice minister of commerce, arrived here today at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

During its stay in Beijing, the delegation will attend the sixth meeting of the Sino-Iranian Mixed Trade Committee. They will also exchange views on economic cooperation and technical exchanges.

SUPREME PEOPLE'S COURT DELEGATION TO VISIT INDIA

OW010656 Beijing XINHUA in English 0629 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Supreme People's Court delegation led by its vice-president, Ren Jianxin, is leaving here tomorrow for India to attend the Third International Conference of Appellate Judges. The delegation will tour India after the conference.

In an interview with XINHUA today, Ren said that this would be the first Chinese court delegation to attend such an international conference. This, he added, would provide an opportunity for deeper understanding between China and other countries in matters of judicial and trial systems and for extensive contacts and exchanges among judicial personnel.

Ren said that Chinese courts would join with those in other countries in contributing to friendship between peoples and maintaining world peace.

During the conference and tour, Ren Jianxin said, he expected to exchange notes with his colleagues on handling foreign economic trade and maritime disputes, particularly through arbitration and conciliation, to meet the needs of China's growing international economic trade and cooperation.

The Chinese delegation was invited to attend by Indian Chief Justice Yeshwant Vishnu Chandrachud.

S. ASIAN COMMITTEE CALLS FOR ECONOMIC CHANGES

OW282013 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] New Delhi, February 28 (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of South Asian Regional Cooperation (SARC) today expressed grave concern at the continuing impasse in North-South dialogue and called for renewed efforts to secure a fundamental restructuring of the international economic order.

The committee, which concluded its meeting ahead of schedule today, also called for the proposals put forward by the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 at various forums to be actively pursued, particularly the proposal of the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit for convening an international conference on money and finance for development.

Representatives approved recommendations on nine areas of cooperation, including one for the convocation of a South Asian archaeological congress and a proposal for convening a South Asian history conference.

After the meeting, Indian External Secretary M. Rasgotra and Pakistan Foreign Secretary Niaz Naik will have informal talks on the Indo-Pakistan relations. Naik said he will have an "in-depth" exchange of views with Rasgotra on the "totality of Indo-Pakistan relations." The two countries, he said, could make efforts to create an atmosphere of understanding and confidence.

Some time earlier, there was report that India and Pakistan are likely to resume talks in April or May in Islamabad on either country's proposal for a friendship treaty and non-aggression pact.

BRZEZINSKI VISITS AFGHAN REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN

OW011113 Beijing XINHUA in English 0633 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Islamabad, February 29 (XINHUA) -- Zbigniew Brzezinski, former national security advisor of the United States, said today that the whole world supported the just cause of the Afghan people who were bound to emerge triumphant in their struggle against foreign occupation.

Addressing the Afghan refugees at a village near Peshawar this morning, Brzezinski said history bore testimony to the fact that the Afghan people had never been subjugated by any invading forces. The Soviet Union would also meet the fate of the other invaders, he said.

"Your struggle is very hard and long.... It will result in loss of many lives and property, but you will emerge successful ultimately," he said.

He said that the whole world knew that the occupation forces in Afghanistan were devastating everything coming in their way to crush the religion and spirit of the Afghan people and to drive them out of their country.

But, he said, the Soviets were mistaken about the Afghan people's firm determination and will for freedom. The spirit of the Afghan people to live as a free, independent and sovereign nation could never be overtaken, he said.

The former U.S. security advisor, who is currently on a private visit to Pakistan, called on Pakistan Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan at the Foreign Ministry here after his arrival yesterday.

FRENCH NUCLEAR PLANT COOPERATION PLANS OPTIMISTIC

OW291826 Hong Kong AFP in English 1601 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, Feb 29 (AFP) -- The managing director of the French firm Alsthom Atlantique said his company was "moderately" optimistic about prospects for nuclear cooperation with China.

J.P. Desgeorges, who arrived here Monday, told French journalists that his talks with top Chinese officials yesterday and today focused on prospects for supplying China with two nuclear reactors of 900 megawatts each. The reactors would equip a power plant which might be built in eastern China, probably in Shanghai, he added.

Mr Desgeorges, who had several rounds of talks with Vice Premier Li Peng and Machine Building Minister Zhou Jiannian, said Alsthom had several cards to win the contract. He also pointed to the current good relations between France and China as well as to the memorandum signed last May between the two countries when French President Francois Mitterrand visited China. "The die is not cast. But we can be moderately optimistic," he said, adding that it was now up to Chinese leaders to decide.

The Sino-French memorandum provides for cooperation in two projects, including construction of a power station in the southern province of Guangdong. The French firm Framatome is expected to provide two 900-megawatt pressurized water reactors for the plant, to be built at Daya Bay about 70 kilometers (about 44 miles) northeast of Hong Kong at an estimated cost of four to five billion U.S. dollars. Britain is to supply the turbine generators.

In this connection, the English-language CHINA DAILY today reported that an agreement on creation of a joint venture between a Chinese company and a Hong Kong firm was "near." The Bank of China is to extend 90 percent of the capital to the joint venture company which will have to provide the remaining 10 percent, the paper added, without further details on the financial cost of the project.

Meanwhile, Mr Desgeorges said railway cooperation also came up during his talks. The Chinese side spoke of possible plans to build a 1000-kilometer (600 miles) railway line to ferry coal from Datong in the northern province of Shanxi to the port of Qinhuangdao in Hebei Province, which surrounds Beijing. To carry out this project, the Chinese would ask foreign firms to supply the infrastructure, signalling equipment and the rolling stock, he indicated.

Mr Desgeorges and his delegation are to leave here tomorrow for Shanghai where they are to spend two days before heading for Hong Kong.

BELGIUM TO PROMOTE RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW291940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Brussels, February 29 (XINHUA) -- Belgium would like to develop economic and industrial cooperation with countries in the Asia-Pacific region, said Belgian minister of external relations Leo Tindemans.

Addressing the Chamber of Representatives yesterday, the minister said that the government plans to submit to the Parliament a document on its Asia-Pacific policy. Visits by government and economic delegations to that region have deepened the government's understanding of the importance of that region, he said.

Because the government's China policy is always consistent with the principles contained in the communique of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, Belgium has had exceptional political and economic cooperation with China during the past 12 years, he said. "I will spare no efforts to promote the Sino-Belgian relations and I will permit no hasty actions to endanger these good relations," he said.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS BRITISH POLICY TOWARD USSR

HK241158 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 84 p 7

["News Analysis" by Chen Tean: "Trends in the Readjustment of British Policy Toward the Soviet Union"]

[Text] After taking an "important step" for promoting East-West dialogue by making a visit to Hungary earlier this month, British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher recently again took the initiative in expressing her wish to improve relations with the Soviet Union by personally going to Moscow to attend Andropov's funeral and holding talks with the new Soviet leader. Also, the British foreign secretary is likely to visit other East European countries in the near future. Public opinion holds that this represents the latest and important development in the diplomacy of Britain, which has resumed efforts to improve East-West relations.

After coming to power, Mrs Thatcher consistently adhered to a hard-line approach toward the Soviet Union. She often maintained a uniform position with the United States on international issues and showed an intransigent stance in dealing with the matters of disarmament and opposing the Soviet Union's expansionist actions. Therefore, she was nicknamed "the 'iron lady'" by the Soviets. However, since the latter half of last year, Britain's policy toward the Soviet Union has shown some delicate changes. A precursor of these changes appeared at the annual convention of the Conservative Party held last fall. At the convention, Mrs Thatcher said: "We must live on the same globe. So, we must be ready to enter into talks with Soviet leaders at a suitable moment."

Shortly after New Year's Day, in response to a question at a press conference, Mrs Thatcher further made it clear that an important objective of Britain's foreign policy in 1984 was to bring about "more dialogue" between the East and the West. Then came her important diplomatic activities of visiting Hungary and meeting with the new Soviet leadership in Moscow. All this has drawn close attention from public opinion in the West, which regards these activities as Mrs Thatcher's "concrete steps" for pursuing her "new policy toward the East."

As Mrs Thatcher herself has said, it was only after "careful consideration" that she decided to readjust the policy toward the Soviet Union so as to adapt it to the changes in the situation at home and abroad.

Since the beginning of the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe and the breakdown of the U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks, East-West relations have been bogged down in a dangerous state of tension. At the same time, the voices opposing the U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms race and demanding the easing of the East-West tension also have become stronger and stronger in both Western and Eastern Europe. Under this situation, even the Reagan administration has repeatedly expressed its wish to resume the disarmament talks with the Soviet Union and to hold meetings between senior officials from both sides, while West European countries and Japan have all the more actively called for and helped bring about East-West dialogue. A noticeable fact is that Britain's initiative in readjusting its policy toward the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe has won open support from the United States. During a recent visit to Britain, U.S. Vice President Bush gave unstinted praise to Mrs Thatcher's trip to Eastern Europe. The U.S. ploy of advocating talks is mainly based on its global strategic considerations and immediate needs, but the motive of other Western countries is not quite the same. By conducting dialogue with the Soviet Union, Britain not only coordinates its tactics with the United States' but also serves its own fundamental interests. Previously, Mrs Thatcher thought that East-West relations should be molded directly by the United States and the Soviet Union while allies could only act as assistants. However, since the deployment of new American missiles started in Britain, she has repeatedly stressed that European countries can play a greater role in tackling East-West relations. A political correspondent to the British newspaper the DAILY TELEGRAPH once remarked that the prime minister was "taking independence as the core of Britain's policy."

Britain's readjustment of its policy toward the Soviet Union is also based on the needs of domestic politics. Since last year, domestic criticism of Mrs Thatcher's hard-line policy toward the Soviet Union has continued to increase. Wilson and Callaghan, both former prime ministers of Labor governments, and Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, have all visited the Soviet Union one after another. They have criticized the Conservative government's excessively rigid policy toward the Soviet Union. Even Carrington, former foreign secretary in Mrs Thatcher's Conservative government, also has disagreed with Mrs Thatcher's policy toward the Soviet Union. At the same time, the antinuclear and peace movement in Britain is gathering momentum. Therefore, in order to cope with domestic pressure, appease people's concerns, and make preparations for her future reelection, Mrs Thatcher has regarded it necessary to start readjusting policy toward the East.

Moreover, although the British economy has performed better as compared with other West European countries, the economic recovery is still rather slow and weak and is faced with many difficulties. Easing its relations with the Soviet Union and other East European countries and thus expanding trade and economic cooperation with them will enable Britain to reduce the burden of defense spending, improve the economic situation, and maintain the economic recovery. All this will greatly appeal to British business circles.

Mrs Thatcher has just started the readjustment of Britain's relations with the Soviet Union. Although this new trend has aroused broad interest in public opinion, it is still necessary to wait and see for the future developments of the new policy.

XINHUA VIEWS IRAN-IRAQ WAR DEVELOPMENTS

Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 28 Feb 84

["Roundup: Iran-Iraq War Enters Crucial Stage" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tehran, February 27 (XINHUA correspondent Shuai Peng) -- The 41-month-old Iran-Iraq war is entering a crucial stage as Iran started an all-out offensive along the 1,170 kilometer-long front on February 16.

Long before the fresh offensive started, there were indications that Iran was preparing an operation on an unusual scale. It is learned here that this time the Iranian offensive would not be limited to a particular sector as before. The authorities hoped that it would be a final and crushing blow to the present "Iraqi regime."

Both belligerents are hoping to pull out from the long-drawn-out war, Iraq in particular. The Iraqi authorities have many times expressed the willingness to end the war and several times they have proposed peace negotiations.

But these proposals were all rejected because they did not meet Iranian demands, first and foremost, that Iraq admit to having been the aggressor.

What the Iraqi authorities seek is an acceptable way to get Iranians to the negotiating table. Early this month Baghdad declared that Iraq was going to attack seven Iranian cities (later increased to 11) in retaliation for what it called Iran's shelling of Iraqi border towns.

The shelling and counter-bombardment of each other's populated centers came to a pause on February 14 as Baghdad unilaterally announced it had ended these attacks in response to a request from Masud Rajavi, the opposition leader in exile in Paris.

Then came the all-out Iranian retaliation for these attacks at the battle front. After making two feints on the west and central fronts, the Iranians launched major assaults in Basra and Al-'Amarah Provinces of Iraq in the south, and to the surprise of some observers, the advancing Iranian troops reportedly succeeded last Friday in crossing a marshland, taking control of the Basra-al-'Amarah highway, where they could shell the strategic Al-'Amarah-Baghdad highway.

Observers here believed that Iran had made certain gains in the south. But they hold that maintaining the gains in the South is a hard job for Iranians.

Since Iran has thrown in its precious airplanes to support the army in the South, Iran is obviously waging an all out battle this time.

Worst may come in case one of the belligerents is driven into a corner in a life-and-death struggle.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS IN BEIJING

OW291328 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1252 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 29 Feb (XINHUA) -- The fourth meeting of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee opened this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People.

The main items on the agenda of this meeting are: To decide on the date to convene the Second Session of the Sixth National People's Congress and on a proposed agenda; to examine a few draft laws or draft revised laws; and to hear relevant reports by the State Council.

Chairman Peng Zhen presided over this afternoon's plenary meeting.

Peng Chong, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the NPC Law Committee, made a report on the examination of the "Military Service Law of the People's Republic of China (draft revision)" on behalf of the Law Committee. He said: The NPC Law Committee held three meetings in January and February this year and examined the "Military Service Law of the People's Republic of China (draft revision)." All felt that this draft revision has summed up our country's experience in many years of military service work and is of great significance for further improving our country's military service system, strengthening the Armed Forces and defending the socialist motherland. The Law Committee endorses this draft revision and has put forward some changes and recommendations. He said: In view of the fact that the military service law is a very important law, the Law Committee recommends that the Standing Committee examine it and then submit it to the Second Session of the Sixth NPC for examination and approval.

Zhang Youyu, vice chairman of the Law Committee of the NPC, made a report on the results of the examination of the "(Draft) Patent Law of the People's Republic of China" to the meeting, on behalf of the Law Committee.

He said: The Law Committee of the NPC has convened seven meetings to examine the draft law, article by article. The members of the committee are convinced that it is quite necessary to formulate a patent law, and establish China's patent system, in order to promote the import of advanced foreign technology, encourage inventions and creations, stimulate the development of science and technology, and speed up the building of socialist modernization. The drafting of the Patent Law started in 1979. Following 5 years of repeated study and revision, it is basically sound and workable. The committee has also made some suggestions for revision of the law. The Law Committee recommends that the Standing Committee of the NPC approve the draft patent law after examination.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the Standing Committee and chairman of the Nationalities Committee of the NPC, explained the "(Draft) Regional National Autonomy Law of the People's Republic of China" to the meeting.

He said: China is a country of many nationalities. There are 55 minority nationalities in China, besides the Han nationality. Exercising regional national autonomy in places populated by minority nationalities is a basic policy in solving our country's nationality problems, and is wholeheartedly supported by people of all nationalities. The formulation of a regional national autonomy law will have an important and profound bearing on the exercising of regional autonomy by minority nationalities, consolidating national unity, strengthening socialist relations among people of various nationalities, on the basis of equality, unity and mutual assistance, promoting the development of our country's four modernizations, and realizing the joint prosperity of people of all nationalities in the whole country.

Entrusted by the State Council, Li Ximing, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, explained the "Water Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China (Draft)" to the meeting. Li Ximing said: Protection of water resources and prevention of water pollution are an important part of the principle of national economic construction. Water pollution is an outstanding problem in our country's environmental protection. With the growth of industrial production and urban development, waste water drained into rivers and lakes keeps increasing, and water pollution is harming the people's health, industrial, agricultural and fishery production, and the development of tourism. The work to prevent and control water pollution urgently needs to be strengthened. The purpose in enacting the "Water Pollution Prevention and Control Law" is through prevention and control of water pollution to maintain the ecological balance, and to protect and improve the environment to safeguard citizens' health, insure effective use of water resources, and promote socialist economic development.

Entrusted by the State Council, Yu Lei [0358 7191] vice minister of public security, explained the "Fire Protection Regulations of the People's Republic of China (Draft)" to the meeting. He said: The "Fire Protection Supervision Regulations," approved and promulgated by the NPC Standing Committee in November 1957, have played an important role in strengthening fire protection supervision and administration, developing fire-fighting services, and protecting socialist construction and the safety of people's lives and property. However, the situation has changed greatly in various fields in our country over the past more than 20 years. Now, our country has entered a new period, with socialist modernization as the central task, and some of the provisions of the original regulations can no longer meet the requirements of the current situation. Therefore, some rather major supplements and revisions have been made to the "Fire Protection Supervision Regulations," in accordance with the requirements for safeguarding socialist modernization, on the basis of summing up experiences, and adhering to the principle of relying on the masses, strengthening specialized work and management according to law. The name has also been changed to the "Fire Protection Regulations of the People's Republic of China."

Geng Biao, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the NPC Foreign Affairs Committee, explained the "Rules for the Delegation of Deputies of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China to Attend the League of Parliaments of Various Countries (Draft)" to the meeting.

Vice Chairmen Wei Guoqing, Hu Juewen, Xu Deheng, Wang Renzhong, Shi Liang, Zhu Xuefan, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, Seypidin, Yan Jici, Hu Yuzhi, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Han Xianchu, and Huang Hua attended the meeting.

Wang Bingqian, state councillor, and Yang Yichen, procurator-general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, attended today's meeting as observers. The meeting will begin group discussions on 1 March.

ARTICLE DESCRIBES PERSECUTION OF HOSPITAL DOCTOR

HK291117 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Feb 84 p 3

["Feature" article by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Meng Xiaoyun: "Leave the Dark Shadows Behind"]

[Text] Perhaps it was a coincidence that the day I arrived in Qiqihar, the city CPC Committee Standing Committee was holding a meeting in the hotel where I stayed to discuss the problems related to the career and reputation of the man whom I had come to interview.

It was because of him that I had come to the city. I could never have expected that a surgeon who had worked diligently for more than 20 years, who had been widely praised by his patients, and who was a middle-aged intellectual several times granted the titles of city and bureau advanced worker, and who had received the model worker certificate from the city government only one month before, has now suffered continuous persecution, time and again met difficulties deliberately created by others, and had his reputation vilified.

This man's name is Wei Yongxian, a tall, slim man of over 40. When he was giving me an interview, he looked distracted as if he had been examined in a defendant's seat and I could read a kind of complex mood in his tired face. At that moment, a comrade of the city Federation of Trade Unions rushed in and briefed us on the case excitedly as if he had been a lawyer who had just successfully defended a case. He said: Upstairs, the Standing Committee has already made a decision, which resolutely supports Wei Yongxian and which says that this is a serious case of persecuting a model worker with dirty tricks and orders Shen Zhi and Dong Changling to be temporarily relieved of their posts for self-examination.

Tears suddenly ran down Wei Yongxian's face, he wept and was choked with sobs.

Gao Jingui Incident

At 0340 last 13 March when Wei Yongxian had just finished an operation on a case of acute appendicitis, undressed, and gotten into his bed, someone knocked hastily on his door. As soon as the visitor was admitted into the room, he cried and begged saying: "Have mercy, surgeon, my brother has a gastral perforation and I have already traveled to four hospitals."

On a cart lay a peasant named Gao Jingui, who was suffering from an intolerable pain in his stomach. The horse had already drawn the cart for 5 and 1/2 hours since the evening before and had traveled to the vehicle plant's staff and workers hospital, the Chinese herb medicine hospital, and the No 1 and 2 City Hospitals. The diagnosis given by these hospitals differed: "Appendicitis," "Peritonitis caused by gastral perforation," and "gastral perforation." However, they all gave the same answer to the patient that they "had no beds" and could not help. Gao Jingui's elder brother, Gao Jinling, was both anxious and indignant. He said desperately: "Please, save my brother, he will be without hope if you do not take him. I will take him to the office of the city CPC Committee. Come what may, he has nothing to lose since he will die."

How can help be refused to a man in danger of death? As deputy chief of the surgical section of the light industry bureau's staff and workers hospital, Wei Yongxian promptly decided to admit the patient to his hospital. The patient had already gone into shock. Wei Yongxian had no time to consider and he had to send the patient to the obstetric ward temporarily and then started an intense battle to rescue the patient.

It was so clear in this case who had to be praised and who had to be punished that the provincial and city newspapers and broadcasting stations immediately seized this typical example and reported it one after another. Later, the city CPC Committee and Public Health Department held an award meeting, at which Wei was cited for meritorious service and promoted to the post of physician-in-charge, and the other four hospitals were criticized for their dereliction of duty. The provincial Department of Public Health circulated a notice on this incident all over the province. Newspapers carried a photograph of the people who made contributions in this incident. Among the 11 people in the photograph, Wei Yongxian is seen standing to the side in the photograph and looking shy, as if he was saying I was a doctor and had a duty to cure and rescue patients as a doctor because this was my job.

Conspicuously seen in the photograph were Shen Zhi, director and general party branch secretary of the hospital, and Dong Changling, deputy director. The problems were caused by these two cadres.

Genuine or False Model Worker

Because of Wei Yongxian's brave and just deeds, the small workers and staff hospital of the Department of Light Industry gained renown throughout the province overnight. However, this also provided a wonderful opportunity for those who pursued fame and compliments. When the city Federation of Trade Unions issued a circular on the selection of model workers, and when the city Department of Light Industry proposed to nominate Wei Yongxian as a candidate for city model worker, Shen Zhi and Dong Changling gladly consented. True, they did not like Wei Yongxian, but perhaps the hospital under their leadership might be selected as an advanced unit because of Wei's deeds. This would also bring honor to them as individuals and facilitate their promotion. Therefore, when he was interviewed by a reporter, Dong Changling hastened to say: "The members of our hospital's leading group got up very early that morning to attend an emergency meeting, formulated a plan for giving emergency treatment to the patient, and personally gave on-the-spot direction in the work." Director Shen Zhi was not willing to fall behind Dong Changling and said with a fine bearing: "At that time, I learned that the patient lacked money for the treatment and we paid the fees for him and decided that we would treat him even if he had no money." What noble virtue, but it was a pity that all this was but lies. The fact is that no leaders of the hospital were present in the early hours. At 0500, when Dong Changling ran out with his dog for physical exercise, he saw the gate of the surgical department open and asked: "Is there an operation?" A nurse told him about the incident, and then he said: "Why should we take the patient since big hospitals have not been willing to!" He left after making this remark.

Things did not develop as the fame pursuers wished. In the list sent to the hospital from the upper level, only Wei Yongxian's name was selected, while the hospital was not selected as an "advanced unit." Shen and Dong were enraged. They received the list only 2 days before the city's meeting to award model workers, but they decided to refuse to complete the "model worker registration form," saying Wei Yongxian was not qualified for the title of model worker and that his shortcomings were the outstanding features in his work. They made up "eight opinions" and sent a report to the Department of Light Industry in the name of the hospital's general party branch. Shen Zhi said, "I will not allow him to be selected as a model worker even if it costs my post as secretary I will never affix the seal for him!"

Wei Yongxian was powerless in the face of such a powerful enemy, who was a secretary and was in charge of the seal; therefore, surely he was defeated. However, both Shen and Dong overlooked an important truth: in the socialist China led by the CPC, it may be possible for a man to hoodwink the public for a time, but it is after all impossible for him to do so forever.

Is Wei Yongxian a genuine or false model worker? On 9 September the city Federation of Trade Unions and the Department of Light Industry sent a joint investigation team to the hospital. Unexpectedly, the comrades in the team found that the "eight opinions" were fabricated and furthermore they discovered many more moving deeds performed by Wei Yongxian which deeply moved them.

The incident of rescuing Gao Jingui was by no means a casual one. Gao Jingui was only one of the hundreds of patients to whom Wei Yongxian had given medical treatment. The investigation team found that the most valuable virtue in Wei Yongxian was that he served the patients wholeheartedly. For many years, he left home for the office early in the morning and returned home late in the evening and was entirely devoted to his work.

At any time, whether the Spring Festival, Sundays, or late at night, if there were emergency patients, he immediately hurried to the hospital. When there were patients in serious danger, he would stay in the hospital for several days and nights. On quite a few occasions, people worried that patients in serious danger might die on the operating table and reminded him: "Section chief, it is too dangerous!" However, Wei Yongxian had the courage to take the risk and was not afraid of losing his reputation. He firmly undertook the operation tasks and finally enabled his patients to pull through. He thought that if a doctor was afraid of losing his reputation, he could not be regarded as a qualified doctor. He applied his fine virtue in practicing medicine and with his consummate skill successfully helped more than 20 patients to pull through serious danger and had thus done his best to serve them.

It was also discovered during the investigation that Wei Yongxian often quietly visited patients in his spare time. Mrs Sun stayed in bed for 12 years because of a pain in her waist and legs. After her daughter married, she had to use an electric bell to call her neighbor to help her. When Wei Yongxian learned of this, he personally went to her house and gave her an operation to cure her hernia. One month later, Aunt Sun could walk about to take care of herself.

Wei Yongxian learned from a report in a newspaper that a staff member in the No 9 Brick Factory, Yan Shumei, took good care of her father-in-law who had been in bed for a long time because of a pain in his leg. Wei was moved by her deeds and thought: "Can I help this old man ease his pain?" After his office hours, he traveled about 100 li to visit Yan Shumei's family. Even a fine woman like Yan Shumei could not believe that there was such a kind person: Wei showed her his hospital employees' card and said: "I would not charge you anything nor want you to give me a meal. I act in this way only because I am moved by your spirit!" The old man suffered from phlebotrombosis in his legs and the next day, Wei took Yan Shumei to his hospital to buy medicine for the old man.

The surgical ward admitted Li Xiuyen, a rural girl of 14, who had an appendicular perforation. She suffered from intestinal obstruction for 7 days after the first operation. After the second operation, she had a high fever and vomited, her blood pressure dropped, and she could have died at any moment. The doctors who came to attend a group consultation all said that it was a hopeless case, but Wei Yongxian still did not lose confidence. The patient needed an infusion, but Wei Yongxian thought about the girl's parents being poor and having to feed a family of 12; therefore, he decided to feed the girl with soft food. Her [words indistinct] the girl. Under Wei's round-the-clock care, the girl was miraculously cured.

He did not pursue fame or profit, but in obscurity did what he thought was his duty. In this manner he gave warmth and hope to hundreds of people who were also in obscurity.

A Special Meeting to Award a Model Worker

Through complicated investigation, verification, discussion, and application for approval, and through breaking down countless obstacles, 2 and 1/2 months after the city meeting to award model workers, a meeting was held to grant Wei Yongxian the title of model worker.

At the meeting, the CPC Committee of the Department of Light Industry presented, on behalf of the city government, a model worker certificate and a certificate of merit to Wei Yongxian. A red scarf and flower were placed on him during music. Wei Yongxian stood alone on the platform, wondering whether he was happy or sad, and then he wept silently. When he looked back on his suffering in the past 6 months, all sorts of feeling swelled up in his heart.

He had never had extravagant hopes for the honor of being a model worker but, undoubtedly, neither had he experienced the hardship in being a model worker.

He had no "presentable" qualifications. At 14, he entered a rural middle school of accelerated education and graduated at 18 from a training course, sponsored by a country, to train doctors of Chinese herb medicine. Through 23 years of brave practice and hard study, he became a director of a surgical department who could work independently. He has probed and researched into surgical areas such as "fistulas of the appendix and peritonium," "fat-cell hernia on the sacrum and ilium," and "clogging of the bile duct."

He did not pursue a high living standard. His family of four lived in a house of 9.7 square meters. The roof of his house had to be covered with asphalt felt because it leaked when raining. At the family rush hour in the morning, his family members bumped into one another in the house and Wei had to sit on his bed and could not leave it until his children were dressed, fed, and sent off. "It will do, if I only have a place to read my books." This was what he wanted in his home. He wrote thesis after thesis on his bed.

He often restrained himself in thinking about his personal matters. He said, "I know nothing about diplomacy." His wife said, "When he returns home from his office, he only knows to read books and find materials. His work is concerned with people's lives and I have to help him achieve his aim." He has lived in Qiqihar for more than 20 years, but he has never made efforts to improve his housing in spite of his surgical skill. He has no gas tank, washing machine, or tape recorder and, though he has bought a TV set for his children, he has not yet found a place in his home for it. The following words of his sound like those of a sage: Do not try to get what one is not entitled to get. A man has to be honest all his life and then when he dies people will say that this man -- Wei Yongxian -- was not bad.

He has applied for party membership for many years and has twice been selected as city and department advanced worker. Still he has not been admitted into the party. Why? In its "eight opinions," the general party branch said that he "failed to be close to the party organization." This opinion needs further explanation: In fact, in the staff and workers hospital of the Department of Light Industry, what was called the "party organization" was Shen Zhi and Dong Changling.

Wei Yongxian could not and would not be "close to" Shen and Dong, whom, people in the hospital said, were quite different from him. For instance, Shen Zhi has a friend whose friend was a commune member from another area. In order to help this friend to reduce hotel expenses when he was in Qiqihar, Shen Zhi proposed to let him be admitted into the surgical ward of the hospital. This was firmly refused by Wei Yongxian. For this, Wei was scolded for "not obeying the leadership of the hospital director."

It is impossible for honest people to be "close" to dishonest ones. Wei Yongxian is not a man who plays safe without thought of others and his sense of justice fills him with a fighting spirit. Shen Zhi's daughter was originally a worker in a rubber factory, but she was transferred to the hospital to study medicine and received her wages there. Was this a reasonable practice? When the walls in the hospital were painted, Shen Zhi took advantage of this to have all the walls in his residence painted, including the walls in his toilet and in the lobby leading to his flat. Last year, after an unusually serious snowstorm in Qiqihar, Dong Changling said that the rear wall of his house had collapsed. Shen Zhi went to the flat and saw that there was not even a crack in the wall. Still Dong applied and got 100 yuan of relief from the Department of Light Industry. One night, when the surgical department was saving an emergency patient, Dong Changling led a number of people to close the hospital's pharmacy and switch off the light so that they could have a dance party there.

The hospital lacked much necessary surgical equipment and even now cannot do nonsterile and sterile operations with separate sets of operating tools. Dong said the hospital had no money when people raised objection to this practice, but the hospital could afford to spend 1,000 yuan on purchasing flowers...Wei Yongxian could not shut his eyes and ears to these bad practices. He expressed his objections to them without reserve either at meetings or in interviews with upper-level leaders.

This was what Wei Yongxian had done. At that moment, what was he thinking on the platform at the meeting to grant him the title of city model worker. Perhaps, he became finally clear on the idea that there are reasons for everything in the world, including love, hatred, brightness, meanness, agreement, and opposition. Model worker is not only a title, but also a social strength of the healthy trend. This is why our party sets up model workers as people's examples for people. However, we should also see that the healthy trend does not prevail over the unhealthy one at all times and in all places. Wei Yongxian had a presentiment that the struggle had not ended.

Who Is the Master in the Hospital?

Things developed as Wei expected. On the morning of the day that the meeting to grant the title of model worker was held, Shen Zhi and Dong Changling held a meeting of the directors of all the departments in the hospital. At the meeting, they said: "Concerning the problem of Wei Yongxian being selected as a model worker, we obeyed the order of the upper level in dealing with the problem. However, 80 percent of the masses of people in our hospital do not agree." Dong Changling tore off the wall commendatory letters written by the patients and told the trade union to cancel its planned issue of a blackboard newspaper on learning from Wei Yongxian. At a meeting of the entire hospital, Shen Zhi publicly said: "None of us can lead him, and he is under the direct leadership of the city CPC committee," and "Do not act so impatiently even if you want to become director of our hospital. Why do you not try to become a city CPC Committee secretary since you have such great capability... This does not mean that he will not get what is due to him. Only the time has not come yet."

This was but the continuation of a farce played out under the elaborate leadership of Shen and Dong, the two directors of the hospital. Before the meeting to retroactively grant Wei Yongxian the title of model worker, they carried out a series of nonorganizational activities that are not tolerated by party discipline.

1. They spread the rumor that "Wei Yongxian got his deeds reported in the newspaper through his personal under-the-counter relationships with reporters." And that "his title of model worker was forced on us by the upper level." In so doing they completely disregarded the resolution of the city CPC Committee and the CPC Committee of the Department of Light Industry.
2. As soon as the work team was withdrawn, they held meetings, behind the back of the department CPC Committee, in various sections of the hospital to discuss the question of whether Wei Yongxian was qualified as a model worker. They personally attended these meetings and punished those who dared to say Wei was qualified. A woman who had a baby to breast-feed was punished for making a few favorable comments on Wei Yongxian. A time limit was fixed for her breast-feeding and her baby had to be fed with milk from cows. Even the leader who ranked fourth in the hospital was warned and told to "refrain from being muddle-minded and to keep a firm stand."
3. The secretary found people to give false evidence in order to continue to defend their "eight opinions" and to oppose the city CPC Committee and the department CPC Committee.
4. They brought pressure in various forms on those who had told the work team the truth.

Power was so vitally important. This people's hospital, led by the CPC, seemed to be an independent kingdom of Shen and Dong's families. In this kingdom, people were never allowed to be disobedient. You can tell this from the "admonition" given by Shen Zhi at one of these meetings. He said: "You depend on me for your food and daily livelihood, but want to inform against me? Do you think you can make me suffer? No, you cannot. I am a hospital director with a lifelong tenure. I will remain in this post for 20 years longer." He was a prince rather than a hospital director and general party branch secretary.

As a result, the small hospital shivered. People no longer dared to speak or make known their positions. Some of those who formerly held the opinion that Wei Yongxian was qualified as a model worker changed their minds and opposed this opinion. Many of them abstained from giving their opinions.

Wei Yongxian felt very bad. He did not give in because he had a clear conscience that he had never done any disservice to the party and the people. He was very sad that his beloved surgical undertaking was at a standstill and the nurses in the surgical ward and operation room, who had cooperated with him for many years and who were skilful in doing their work, were transferred to other sections for no reason. What made Wei Yongxian most sad was that many good comrades were involved. They were criticized, punished, transferred from their posts, and were scared, for only the reason that he had been selected as a model worker. He felt that he had never been so isolated as he was then. He seemed to be a criminal and a despicable man with the mark of shame on him. He could not raise his head in the face of other people. People avoided contact with him and dared not or would not talk with him. There seemed to be an epidemic in the hospital and the relations between the people there were as cold as ice.

What should he do? He planned to apply to be transferred to another hospital, but he could not tear himself away from the hospital where he had worked for so many years. Moreover, he thought he would be doing a disservice to his comrades, if he left after so many people had been involved and punished because of him. He asked himself, "Am I intimidated? Why should I give in under the pressure now since I have never feared any danger on the operating table where the lives and deaths of my patients hang in the balance?" Should he give away the title of model worker? He could do this and thought that it would be better to work for his patients in obscurity. Once a man carries the title of model worker, it will be a serious matter if he does anything wrong in the future. No one is a sage and how can a man avoid committing mistakes?

He became considerably thinner and older and finally fell ill. The leading group showed no concern about him and the hospital director issued a new regulation that a section chief had to apply for his approval for sick leave and that the approval of the managing director of hospital for sick leave was void. Wei was sick for 3 days, but no one dared to write a doctor's certificate for sick leave for him. However, nearly everyone in the hospital knew that Wei had not taken any sick leave for 8 years. For many years, he often worked a dayshift immediately after he had worked a nightshift. During the 6 years when he was deputy chief of the surgical section, he worked 120 nightshifts each year. Was he not allowed to be sick?

Wei's wife said to him: "I know you do not feel well in your heart, but do not be sad. A man has to meet obstacles in his life. We have watched people playing tug-of-war. To win the game, one has to be steady. Our work can never be plain sailing and there will certainly be difficulties. We should be able to endure the test of difficulties."

His daughter is a youth of the 1980's, and has a keen mind. She evaluates things in her own way.

She said: "Only when there are disputes can life become significant. If a person leads his life in such a meaningless manner that when he is lost, no one is interested in looking for him, what is the significance of his life. Father, only when there are disputes can you make progress. A man grows stronger when he gets a scolding!"

His wife and daughter filled his heart with warmth. In fact, there were many people who secretly showed concern for him. One day, someone thrust a slip of paper through a crack between his door and its frame. On the slip were the following words: "Doctor Wei: 'People outside the wall become enlightened when they have seen the blossom inside the wall.' This is perhaps the logic of 1980's! We are leaving the hospital. From what we have seen and heard, we have a deep sympathy with you. We hope that you will raise your head, walk toward the sun, and leave the shadow behind forever..."

What support is more valuable than this! Wei Yongxian was not isolated and there was justice in public opinion. Soon, an investigation team made up of people from the city Federation of Trade Unions and six reporters from the provincial and city newspapers and radio broadcasting stations came to the hospital for a second time and interviewed nearly 50 percent of the people in the hospital to make an investigation among them. The team arrived at the following important conclusions:

1. Wei Yongxian is an advanced person among the intellectuals who have the distinguishing features of our time and who have made contributions. He is a genuine and not a false model worker.
2. Hospital Director Shen Zhi and Deputy Director Dong Changling persecuted and created difficulties for Wei Yongxian for a long time and tried every means to obstruct Wei's being selected as a model worker. In order to achieve this aim, they resorted to fabrication and framing up and to the evil means of creating difficulties in Wei's work and vilifying Wei's reputation. This was a serious case of willfully persecuting a model worker.
3. Some of the leading cadres in the hospital have long lorded it over the hospital, made private gains at the expense of the public, deceived the upper level and eaten and taken more than they were entitled to. These problems need to be further investigated.

At the beginning of this article, we mentioned that the city CPC Committee Standing Committee discussed a report. This was precisely the report written by this investigation team. Obviously, punishing Shen and Dong by having them relieved of their posts for self-examination was only a beginning and people are concerned about the way this case will be handled.

Finally, we should like to mention a small incident: Not long ago, a deputy secretary of the CPC Committee of the city Department of Light Industry asked Shen Zhi, director of the staff and workers hospital under the department: "Would you tell me what is the party's policy relating to intellectuals?" Without hesitation, Shen Zhi replied: "Unite with, educate, and transform them." Times have long changed, but some of our cadres still talk about the policy of many years ago! The phenomena of a small number of foolish, imperious, rigid-minded, and selfish people lording it over some of our organizations, such as the phenomena in the staff and workers hospital of Qiqihar City Light Industry Department, must become things of the past.

Commentator on Case

HK291129 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Feb 84 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Seeing Through Dark Shadows"]

[Text] Our country's vast number of intellectuals have already become a part of the working class. This is a fact that Comrade Deng Xiaoping mentioned in his speech to the Second Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee over 4 years ago.

Together with workers and peasants, intellectuals are regarded as a force to rely upon in building socialism. This was clearly written into the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" over a year ago.

However, through the dark shadows around Wei Yongxian, we can see that even today there are some units in which intellectuals are not regarded as part of our ranks and are still regarded as targets to be "united with, educated, and transformed" -- actually to be discriminated against and persecuted.

What was Wei Yongxian guilty of? If anything about him can be said to be "guilty," it is his knowledge and skill and his enthusiasm to serve the people with his knowledge and skill. This is a special feature common to Chinese intellectuals of our times. A person becomes more "guilty," when he has given relatively full play to this special feature and is on the verge of winning honor by this. At that time, "disobeying the leadership," "failure to pursue ideological progress," "failure to be close to the party organization," and even "playing tricks" and "restoring to deception" and other false criticism was poured on him. A model worker who has been praised by everyone becomes a humble person with the mark of shame overnight. This is unjust treatment, met not only by Wei Yongxian but also by Zhu Yufen and Xiu Ruijuan. People cannot help but ask: Why are there always dark shadows around our intellectuals?

The answer to this question is, in fact, very clear. This is because of the trouble caused by the "leftist" ideology. In the eyes of some comrades, it is already "lenient" enough not to continue to regard our intellectuals as the "old stinking ninth category." In their minds, they have never been really convinced by the CPC Central Committee's advocacy that we should "treat intellectuals without political discrimination, give a free hand in employing them, and show concern about their livelihood." As for admitting intellectuals into our party, selecting them as model workers, and promoting them to leading posts, they regard it as an injury to brood up on and always attempt to find ways to create obstacles to this practice.

The problem is why it is so difficult to eliminate the pernicious influence of "leftism." Wei Yongxian's experience tells us that "leftist" practice often originates from selfishness. If a person proceeds from the interests of the public, maintains ideological and political identity with the CPC Central Committee, and regards the principles of the party as his own principles and the interests of the people as his own interests, he will regard intellectuals like Wei Yongxian as his "own people," and Wei Yongxian's honor as his own honor. What is a pity is that there are still some "independent kingdoms" and "private manors" in our country, where the "kings" and "manor owners" regarded themselves as incarnations of the party, but do not maintain identity with the party. They put the party's principles below their private interests. They have another criterion for determining who is one of "their own" people. This criterion is whether a person is useful to them. If a person is useful to them, he is one of "their own" people. If a person is only useful to the party but not to them, he is by no means one of "their own" people. As a result, they put themselves in a position of opposing the party. How can our party's intellectual policies not be distorted if these policies are implemented by such leading persons? How can our intellectuals be justly treated?

What is worth our attention is that when, through a thorough investigation and study, the CPC Committee of the Qiqihar City Light Industry Department frustrated the leaders of that small staff and workers hospital in their tricks and granted Wei Yongxian the title of model worker, one of the leaders in that hospital publicly gnashed his teeth and said: "This does not mean that he will not get what is due to him. Only the time has not come yet." It seems that these captives of "leftism" are waiting for their chance. However, what has disappointed them is that what they waited for and got was the Qiqihar City CPC Committee's decision on having the principal leaders of that hospital relieved of their posts for self-examination and the CPC Central Committee Organization, Propaganda, and United Front Work Departments' joint circular on examining once more the state of affairs relating to the implementation of the policies relating to intellectuals.

It is a fundamental issue how we regard our intellectuals, particularly the intellectuals of our times, and whether we regard them as a part of the working class and treat them without discrimination or whether we regard them as an alien force and can never trust them. On this issue, we have suffered great losses in the past because of the repeated changes in our understanding of this issue. We should not now waver in our understanding any longer. In understanding this issue, our entire party should unite itself with and maintain an identity with the CPC Central Committee.

COMMENTARY ON PROPER HANDLING OF XIU RUIJUAN CASE

HK010309 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0829 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Commentary by reporter Xie Yining: "It Is Gratifying to See that the Case of Xiu Ruijuan Has Been Satisfactorily Solved" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Feb (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The case of remuneration to Xiu Ruijuan which had led to disputes over the last few months was solved recently after Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, stepped in and helped to settle the disputes. Now, Xiu Ruijuan has been promoted to associate research fellow and her remuneration raised two grades.

Some media in Beijing say that the disputes over the remuneration to Xiu Ruijuan have fully reflected the fierce struggle between the new and old thinking. This statement is true. At least the course of the settlement of the case has revealed two things: First, there are still many difficulties in eliminating the deep-rooted "leftist" thinking; and second, the CPC has taken a clear-cut stand and is really determined to implement the policy toward intellectuals.

The 47 year-old Xiu Ruijuan was merely an assistant research fellow when she made a pioneer achievement in the study of microcirculation. Her capability astonished her foreign colleagues. They offered her the post of professor and nominated her as a leading member of the International Research Center of Microcirculation. However, after she declined the attractive offer and returned to the motherland, she encountered tremendous obstacles in her work. Proceeding in everything from an egalitarian point of view, some responsible persons laid obstacles before Xiu Ruijuan with regard to her position, environment, and minimum working facility, such as the assignment of office and research assistants. They refused to give her a hand in her work. In criticizing these people, Beijing's GUANGMING RIBAO say: "This phenomenon shows that today certain units and areas are still nourishing deep prejudice against qualified personnel, particularly the outstanding people that have made great achievements, that there are still formidable obstacles to the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals." After the expulsion of the "gang of four," the CPC worked out and perfected step by step a series of new principles and policies.

Among these measures is the stipulation in the Constitution which clearly defines the intelligentsia as part of the working class. However, the enforcement of these principles and policies has encountered various obstructions in many places, particularly in grassroots units. RENMIN RIBAO points out: Obstruction mainly originates from the extensive pernicious influence of extreme leftism. "Leftist" influence remains by far the main tendency, of which the case of Xiu Ruijuan is a good example.

Through the settlement of this issue, however, we can see the attitude and determination of the CPC in carrying out the reform line. Upon learning of Xiu Ruijuan's experience, Cui Yueli, minister of public health, felt aggrieved. He talked with her at length several times, and wrote letters for her to the responsible persons of departments concerned. Furthermore, he also invited reporters to cover her story, and personally attended a meeting which was held to assess her academic achievements. The news was later spread to Zhongnanhai. Hu Yaobang personally held a meeting to discuss the issue at the Central Secretariat. In addition, he pointed out: "Leadership at all levels must be bold in breaking egalitarian practice when handling the middle-aged and young intellectuals like Xiu Ruijuan, who has made an outstanding contribution and is determined to serve the socialist cause. They should break the conventional rule to promote them and provide them the necessary guarantee. They should neglect those irresponsible gossips, and the opinions of those people who indulge in egalitarianism and are jealous of capable people. Otherwise, we can neither employ qualified personnel nor keep them in their office, and the four modernizations will fail." Obviously, the practice of giving full play to the role of the intellectual is fundamentally a strategic measure of the CPC.

China is now at a time when the new is replacing the old and numerous tasks remain to be undertaken. New things are constantly emerging, and are constantly opposed by the outdated influence. After all, implementation of a correct policy always encounters obstruction. However, evil tendencies are finally suppressed by healthy ones in the present China. Has not the case of Xiu Ruijuan shown this point?

ARTICLE ON COLLEGE OFFICIAL'S PARTY EXPULSION

HK280509 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Feb 84 p 4

[Report by reporter Jin Shuseng: "Luo Zhenqi, Former Director of Nei Monggol Regional College Enrollment Office, Expelled From the Party for Violating Reform of Student Enrollment"]

[Excerpts] The cadres who are CPC members of the Culture and Education Office of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region have studied the documents on party rectification in earnest, and persisted in simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. Taking as a breakthrough the grave problem of the 1983 college enrollment which caused great resentment by the masses inside and outside the party, they have seriously handled the grave case of Luo Zhenqi, former director of the Nei Monggol Regional College Enrollment Office and member of the regional Committee for College Enrollment, who deceived his superiors and deluded his subordinates, practiced fraud, and created confusion in the college enrollment work last year. With the approval of the regional Discipline Inspection Committee, the CPC Committee and Discipline Inspection Committee of the regional Culture and Education Office made the decision to expel Luo Zhenqi from the party, and made the suggestion to remove him from all administrative offices, while carrying out the investigation on him.

For the 1983 college enrollment, the regional enrollment committee had made explicit stipulations on the principle of determining the proportion between the number of students to be enrolled and the number of candidates who would pass the requirements of the entrance examination. Nevertheless, Luo Zhenqi, who had years of experience in enrollment work, was bent on creating difficulties in work for the new leading body of the Culture and Education Office since the structural reform. On a series of cardinal links such as setting the minimum pass mark, enrollment, acceptance and so on, he violated the principles stipulated by the enrollment committee, and relaxed the lowest requirements for enrollment of some specialities without authorization, causing a disproportion between the number of students to be enrolled and the number of candidates who passed the requirements of the enrollment examination, which eventually led to grave confusion in the enrollment work.

More serious was the fact that when Luo Zhenqi reported to the leading comrade of the enrollment committee, he concealed the fact that he had arbitrarily relaxed the standard for the requirements of enrollment. When the incident was finally exposed, he went so far as to resist the correct opinion of the leadership, and eventually caused irredeemable losses in the 1983 enrollment work, causing extremely bad political effects among the masses.

The regional CPC Committee and government have attached great importance to the problems which appeared in the 1983 enrollment of students. The principal comrade in charge listened to the report and ordered the party group of the regional culture and education office to take a firm grasp in appropriately solving the leftover problems while investigating the root cause of the incident, and to handle the case seriously. Through repeated check-ups over 4 months, the grave problems of Luo Zhenqi were fully exposed. Luo Zhenqi's errors are extremely grave, he has violated the policy and principle on college enrollment, sabotaged the relation between the party and the masses, and seriously affected the normal work order of the new leading body of the regional Culture and Education Office. He did something he knew was wrong, and created confusion intentionally, showing no regard to the interests of the party and the people. He has lost the lowest qualifications for being a communist.

The regional Culture and Education Office also handled the cases of other people concerned who committed mistakes in the 1983 college enrollment. The leadership concerned of the regional Culture and Education Office are determined to sum up experience and draw lessons from the incident through party rectification.

Commentator on Expulsion

HK280527 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Feb 84 p 3

[Commentator's article: "What Does Luo Zhenqi's Trouble-Making Show?"]

[Text] Luo Zhenqi, former director of the Office of College Enrollment of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, intentionally created confusion in the 1983 enrollment work in the region, causing extremely bad political effects among the masses. The region's Culture and Education Office has made the decision to expel Luo Zhenqi from the party, which is quite correct. But how could a cadre like Luo Zhenqi, who has been educated for so many years by the party have degenerated to such a degree? What do Luo Zhenqi's trouble-making and failure show? This is worth our pondering.

First, this incident has once again reminded us that it is by no means smooth sailing to implement the line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Some comrades are so used to the old track, that they do not easily adapt to reform, and resent it.

With these comrades, it is necessary to start from education, helping them to gradually deepen their understanding through practice. However, there is actually a very small handful of people who are basically not one with the party; they put their personal interests above all else; and once their interests are gone against, they will unscrupulously resist and even sabotage the implementation of the party's principles and policies. Luo Zhenqi is just one such person.

As director of the college enrollment office, Luo Zhenqi was quite familiar with the various stipulations on enrollment work, and he knew that college enrollment work concerned hundreds and thousands of households. The reason why he did what he actually knew was wrong, thus creating an incident, was due to the fact that he had failed to achieve his personal desire during the structural reform, and he has been resentful about it. Are there any of the good qualities of the communist left in him? If we do not expel such scum of the community, it will be impossible to implement the party's line, principles, and policies.

The Luo Zhenqi incident has also reminded us that to strengthen the party spirit, to overcome individualism, and to cultivate the idea of serving the people heart and soul are of primary importance to party cadres. Individualism is the root of all evils, which is as incompatible with the character of a communist as are water and fire. Nevertheless, due to the effects of the 10 years of turmoil, some party cadres who are in responsible positions have also fallen into the evil ways of individualism. Relying on the power in their hands, they have gone in for individualism, and gone so far as to bring injuries to the party's cause. The trouble-making of Luo Zhenqi is a typical example. If we want to unify our thinking, to rectify our style, to strengthen our discipline, and to purify our organization in the course of party rectification, we cannot but wage struggle against various forms of ultraindividualism.

COMMENTARY ON ECONOMIC CRIME INVESTIGATION

HK010858 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Feb 84 p 4

["Short" commentary: "We Should Dare To Break Down Resistance"]

[Text] Zhao Junqi, former deputy manager and Standing Committee member of the party committee of the Arts and Crafts Corporation of Beijing Municipality, abused his power to seek personal gains. His offense was serious and vile enough to be called a crime. It merits our special attention that some persons had the impudence to intercede for this bad man who had no scruples in seeking personal gain at the expense of the interests of the country and the people. They even spread rumors to obstruct the investigation. As a result, the investigation of the case was stalled for 3 years. Such a phenomenon makes people indignant and is not permitted by party discipline.

Why did some persons openly intercede for this criminal in an attempt to protect him? The reason is that these persons either were involved in Zhao Junqi's crime, or had grabbed some "gains" from him. They went so far as to ignore the party's principles and tried to absolve the criminal from guilt instead of actively assisting the departments concerned in investigation. It is reported that some of them are leading cadres with considerable power in their hands. This fact further complicated the problem and made the investigation more difficult. Isn't this case another clear example and evidence that economic criminals take advantage of the unhealthy tendencies among certain leading cadres and the unhealthy tendencies among certain leading cadres have covered up economic criminals?

Facing much resistance and numerous difficulties, what should we do? The only correct attitude that we should assume is to dare to struggle justly and forcefully against such an unhealthy tendency, which is harmful to the party and to the people. This was precisely what the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee did. The Beijing Municipal Discipline Inspection Commission, with the support of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, overcame interference, investigated the case to the end, finally found out the details of the case and punished the criminals according to party discipline and national law. This shows that we can overcome any difficulties and break down any resistance if we dare to adhere to the principle of proletarian party character and handle a matter impartially. We also would like to point out that whereas the criminals deserve punishment by party discipline and national law, those persons who protected the criminals and stalled the investigation of the case should also be punished.

The broad masses of party members and people hope that leading organs and leading cadres at all levels will seriously draw experience and lessons from cases like this one, and firmly improve the long-standing situation of softness and ineffectiveness in managing and educating party members and cadres, correcting unhealthy tendencies, handling discipline and law violation cases and enforcing party discipline and the national law in the course of the overall party rectification. This is a problem that we should seriously solve in the course of party rectification. The solution of this problem will be immensely conducive to strengthening the building of the party ranks and to enhancing our party's fighting power.

CPC DISCIPLINE COMMISSION HOLDS HOUSING MEETING

OW281427 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0848 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 27 Feb (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Committee Discipline Inspection Commission held a conference in Beijing from 22 to 27 February on the acceptance test for implementation of an open letter calling for a check in the unhealthy tendencies over housing construction and assignment. The conference called on all provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, central party organs, state organs, and PLA units to finish such acceptance tests, or to take remedial measures in this regard, before July this year. A few places and departments, where slow progress has been made, must accomplish the tasks set in the open letter before this September.

The conference affirmed the achievements in implementing the open letter, discovered extant problems, and set standards for the acceptance tests.

Han Guang, secretary of the CPC Central Committee Discipline Inspection Commission, presided over the conference and made a summing-up speech. Wang Youxin, secretary general of the CPC Central Committee Discipline Inspection Commission, made a report on the implementation of the open letter, and the acceptance test for such implementation.

According to the conference, the party Central Committee Discipline Inspection Commission sent out an open letter to party members and cadres throughout the country last March, calling on them to resolutely check unhealthy tendencies in housing construction and assignment. In the past year, all provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional party committees and their discipline inspection commissions have conscientiously implemented the guidelines set out in the open letter, and have mobilized party members and relied on the masses to do so. Paying attention to policy, leading cadres have taken the lead in building tremendous momentum in this regard, thus achieving noticeable results. This has played a positive role in rectifying party style.

According to statistics compiled by the end of last November, 21,904 party member leading cadres at or above county or regimental level in the country, who had occupied a total of 643,891 square meters of floor space in excess of their needs, vacated or paid additional rentals for 469,096 square meters of floor space, and 72 percent of such cases were thoroughly investigated and handled. Various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions have laid down regulations on housing construction, the assignment to and occupation by workers and staff members of dwellings, and the standards for housing rentals, and have taken measures to require those occupying housing space in excess of their needs to vacate or pay additional rental for excess portions. Phenomena, in which houses are assigned through pull or influence or used to make a deal and in which one takes advantage of one's position and power to seek personal gain, have been noticeably reduced. Unhealthy tendencies in housing construction and assignment have been basically checked in places where a good job has been done in this regard.

The conference held that the major problems on implementing the open letter were: The investigation and handling of housing cases have proceeded in an unbalanced way; a few provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions have not yet paid sufficient attention to such cases, nor have they made enough vigorous efforts to investigate and handle them; investigation and handling of such cases in some units under central party organs and state organs have progressed slowly, without noticeable results; and there still exist "blind corners" and individual "blind areas." There are cases in which a few leading cadres of central party and state organs, as well as of some provinces and municipalities, who occupy housing in excess of their needs, have not yet been solved in a serious manner; this has affected the work of checking on housing areas, and required those at lower levels to vacate housing in excess of their needs. Some housing departments, and the sections of units in charge of housing areas, have just started their investigations, while others, which have not yet organized personnel to do so, do not know where the matter stands. Some units have set rather high standards, while others are still building houses above the standards, and houses with courtyards. In some units, mistakes are corrected while others are made, and some people refuse to vacate the housing in excess of their needs. Obstruction still exists in some localities and departments. Relevant departments are soft, afraid of difficulties in dealing with such problems, and are slack in investigating and handling them. As a result, such problems have not been solved in time. A few localities and departments have perfunctorily investigated and handled such problems. The conference emphatically pointed out: Such problems must not be left unsettled, and it is imperative to thoroughly investigate and handle them. Localities and departments which lag behind in this work must make energetic efforts to investigate housing cases and try hard to catch up with other localities and departments in this regard. Typical cases of following unhealthy tendencies and violating the law and discipline must be dealt with quickly and severely.

The meeting pointed out that checking on whether or not the requirements set forth in the open letter have been met is essential for making sure that they are followed thoroughly, not perfunctorily, that problems hidden in "blind corners" or "blind areas" are dealt with, and that projects are accomplished with substantial results.

In accordance with the guidelines set forth in the open letter, the meeting put forward a five-point criteria for judging whether the requirements are met: 1) whether the five types of problems listed in the open letter have been investigated; 2) whether the problems that were discovered have been handled according to relevant policies, and whether those problems that must be handled have been handled;

3) whether the way the problems were investigated has been publicized and if that way has been to the satisfaction of the masses; 4) whether party members and cadres have been educated on party spirit, party members' work style and party discipline; 5) whether the relevant regulations and rules have been perfected.

The meeting urged party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels as well as all departments concerned to strengthen their leadership and organize the necessary personnel to check whether the requirements set forth in the open letter have been earnestly met, and not perfunctorily dealt with. The meeting also urged them to pay attention to the necessary policies and to handle their problems fairly and reasonably by appropriately taking either mild or harsh measures, and not to regard all above-standard living quarters indiscriminately as products of irregularities. The meeting said: Specific issues must be analyzed specifically. For example, one who occupies more housing by abusing his authority should be distinguished from one who does so for historical reasons. The meeting added: It is necessary to listen earnestly to the masses' opinions and to study how to solve those cases which the masses have many complaints about, to deal with problems along with the rectification of party organizations, to uphold the principle of rectifying party organizations and simultaneously making corrections, to set a time limit for correcting those problems discovered during the course of checking, and to harshly handle those persons who continue committing mistakes as corrective measures are being taken.

Attending the meeting were leading comrades of discipline inspection commissions of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions; leading comrades of discipline inspection commissions of party committees of all central and state organs and the Military Commission [Jun wei 6511 1201]; and comrades concerned of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection.

COMMENTATOR ON SUPPORTING RURAL ENTERPRISES

HK010804 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Feb 84 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Support and Guide Commune- and Brigade-Run Enterprises in Developing Healthily"]

[Text] China's commune- and brigade-run enterprises have developed rapidly over the past few years. They are playing an increasingly important role in turning the rural self-supporting and semi-self-supporting economy into large-scale commodity production. The CPC Central Committee Document No 1 has pointed out: Commune- and brigade-run enterprises are the mainstay of the rural economy, and some of them are indispensable helpers to urban large industry. We must attach great importance to consolidating, establishing, and perfecting the responsibility system, improve administration and management over these enterprises, adopt suitable technology, raise their economic results, and bring forward their healthy development.

To realize agricultural modernization to make the rural areas prosperous, it is necessary to energetically develop diversified economy and to open up all avenues for production. Commune- and brigade-run enterprises are an important component of a diversified economy, and running these enterprises is one of the ways for enabling the people in the rural areas to become well-off together. Our general principle on commune- and brigade-run enterprises is to correctly support and guide them in their healthy development. It is necessary to use this general principle to unify the ideology of the entire party. We must not weaken and restrict the development of these enterprises and must not regard their development as a kind of transitional economy, nor must we let them develop or die out at will.

In developing commune- and brigade-run enterprises, we should carry out profound investigation and study, proceed from the geographical, natural, weather, and market conditions of the localities concerned, and consider their rational cooperation with urban industry so as to decide on what products to develop and to guarantee that these enterprises have the conditions for development. We should not interpret agricultural modernization merely as rural industrialization.

Over the past few years, 70 percent of the country's commune- and brigade-run enterprises have implemented, on a trial basis, the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output. This is a major reform in the management of commune- and brigade-run enterprises. Most of the commune- and brigade-run enterprises implementing the contract system have achieved marked results in output value and profits. Facts have proved that the contract system is a fundamental measure for tapping the potentials of commune- and brigade-run enterprises and for adapting these enterprises to the new situation in the rural areas. In some regions, commune- and brigade-run enterprises are managed after one pattern regardless of their complicated and actual conditions, and problems are solved "in a rigid way" without considering actual conditions. Some enterprises have failed to appropriately handle the relationships between immediate interests and long-term construction and are carrying out management in a predatory manner. These problems must be solved in the course of perfecting the contract system. Experience has revealed to us that the contract system should be carried out in light of the actual conditions of the localities and factories concerned. The masses can decide on what form of contract system to adopt, as long as they do not change the nature of the collective ownership system of the cooperative economy, do not break up or harm the property and equipment of enterprises, can develop production and increase income, and can consider the interests of the state, the collective, the commune members engaged in industry, the commune members engaged in agriculture, and the contractors.

In some places, commune- and brigade-run enterprises are managed in a monopolistic manner, and some people have abused their rights for personal gain. Some cadres control the rights for contracting jobs in their own hands or give these rights to their relatives and to persons who are obsessed with desire for gain. They lower the contract norms at will, seek private gain at public expense, and have turned enterprises into a tool for lining their pockets. To stop these phenomena, it is necessary to select contractors carefully. It is necessary to carry out the method of self-recommendation, mass selection, and organizational approval to let capable persons with good ideology who are trusted by the masses take charge of enterprises. Generally speaking, it will be better to run, on a contract basis and in a collective manner, commune- and brigade-run key enterprises which have a certain production scale, large investment, much equipment, stable vocational work, large profits, and many participants. Small-scale enterprises which do not have large profits can be contracted to individuals or on a combined basis. Contracts can be signed under democratic negotiations and by referring to rational contract norms, the production and profit level of enterprises over the past few years, development trends, and the average income of commune members.

Whether or not communes and brigades can run enterprises well depends on the quality of cadres and staff members and on their mental outlook. We must not do contract work in a perfunctory manner just for the sake of saving trouble. We must strengthen political and ideological work, attach great importance to building spiritual civilization, and encourage the staff and workers of enterprises to love the state and the collective and to handle well the relationships of the interests between the state, the collective, and the individual.

It has not been easy to bring about a good situation in the vigorous development of commune- and brigade-run enterprises throughout the country, and to bring forward their healthy development will be a matter of far-reaching significance. The departments concerned are required to guide these enterprises in understanding principles and policies and to give them necessary support, but it is not advisable to exercise rigid management over them. Consolidation of commune- and brigade-run enterprises should be carried out in a different way from that of state-run enterprises, and commune- and brigade-run enterprises should not be deprived of their decisionmaking rights. This year the state has changed the method for taxing commune- and brigade-run enterprises to centralize financial and material resources and to guarantee national key construction projects. Confronted with the above new situation, doing a good job in reforming and consolidating commune- and brigade-run enterprises demands immediate attention, and comrades of the departments concerned should work even harder.

ARTICLE WELCOMES SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS

HK291517 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 84 p 5

[Article by Han Yuanqin and Yin Xuemei: "A Major Breakthrough on the Path of Developing China's Socialist Agriculture"]

[Text] In recent years, rural specialized households have developed enormously. This represents a new transformation in the operational form and internal structure of China's rural cooperative economy. At present, this transformation has not been completed but its great significance in searching for a socialist path with Chinese characteristics has become increasingly apparent.

Shaking Off Fetters

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a rural economic transformation centering on the implementation of the production responsibility system has taken place in China's rural areas. In the course of this transformation the vast numbers of peasants, after undergoing a process of creation, comparison, and selection, have finally succeeded in discovering an operational form with the contracting households, whose payment is reckoned according to output, serving as a major operational unit at the grassroots level. Facts show that this is a successful transformation. It has concentrated on solving the following four problems: 1) It has rectified the previous shortcoming of overconcentration of power in agricultural production and management and expanded the decisionmaking power of the grassroots agricultural organizations and the peasant masses. 2) It has overcome the malpractice of overconcentration of labor. It decides the modes of division of labor and the modes of cooperation according to the practical demands for labor in various production items and farming operations, brings into play the strong points of various labor forms, such as individuals, households, groups, and relatively large-scale concentration of labor. 3) It has solved the problem of "everybody eating from the same big pot." It has changed a situation characterized by the dislocation of duties, power, and interests into one characterized by the close coordination of the three and has turned the practice of egalitarianism into distribution according to work. 4) It has changed the method of management characterized by sole reliance on administrative means and extensively instituted the system of contracted responsibilities of the contract system. It has spread the basic principles of the responsibility system and the methods of its implementation from single operations to the entire process of production, from the processes of direct production to those before and after production, to various fields of agricultural development, and to various aspects of rural economic activities, and has gradually learned to apply economic methods in the management of the economy.

The establishment of the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis, with payment linked to output and with the household as a basic operational level, indicates that our rural cooperative economy has shaken off the fetters of "leftism." The emergence and development of specialized households enable people to see that the economic structure and operational form of agriculture are undergoing a more profound change.

Conforming to the National Conditions

The numerous forms of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output are a direct historical prerequisite for the emergence of specialized households. However, the emergence and development of specialized households in our country also have a broader social and economic origin.

1. The vast numbers of peasants urgently want to develop production and become prosperous as speedily as possible. By sharing out the work according to different trades, the specialized households can effectively free themselves from a former passive situation characterized by few sources of production, low labor efficiency, poor economic results, and the failure of commodity production to develop. This has become an effective way for the vast number of peasants to become rich through hard work. According to some investigations, the income level of specialized households in various localities is generally higher than that of the ordinary peasants. It is generally higher not by several or a dozen percentage points but by scores of percent and even by several hundred percent. Moreover, specialized households have the characteristics of adopting justifiable means and attaining quick results in getting rich. No wonder the peasants call the path of developing specialized households the "path of making the people rich" and the policy of the CPC Central Committee on supporting and developing specialized households the "policy of making the people rich."

2. The huge surplus labor force in the rural areas should be arranged by appropriate means. According to investigations conducted in various localities, the surplus labor force in the rural areas accounts for some 30-40 percent of the total labor force. The shifting of the surplus labor force in the rural areas has become a major issue in rural socioeconomic development. The emergence and development of specialized households have provided a new way to shift the surplus labor force. A considerable portion of the operations currently being carried out by the specialized households was not carried out by the collective economy before. With the development of the grain specialized households, more and more of the labor force will be shifted in the future to various operational items, such as production, processing, transportation, and services, and other exploitative production and construction. People have been pleased to note that Chairman Mao's 1955 idea that the problem of surplus labor force in the rural areas can be solved by developing the range and quality of production has come true in those places where specialized households have vigorously developed.

3. A large number of technical personnel in the rural areas want to play their role in various spheres. In the course of long-term production practice, a large number of experts and skilled craftsmen have been cultivated in the rural areas. Under the form of "doing things in a massive and unplanned way," many of them did not have any scope to exercise their abilities. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, they have taken the lead in implementing the party's policies and in becoming specialized households and have become trailblazers in the rural specialization. The "scientific and technological households," the "demonstration households" and the other households specializing in different trades and professions in various places in the rural areas are mostly specialized households. This shows that specialized households are really an effective form of giving scope to the special skills of various technical personnel in the rural areas.

4. Our country is rich in agricultural resources which should urgently be exploited and utilized. In the past 2 years, more and more rural manpower has shifted to the sphere of exploitative production and construction on the household basis and has gradually achieved the integration of rural manpower with the resources which have not been exploited and utilized. Facts have proved that although each specialized household has entered the sphere of exploitative production and construction on a fairly small scale, each has various advantages, such as being small in number but very capable, being flexible, requiring little investment, attaining quick results, and easily integrating production results with ecological ones.

5. The numerous demands of the urban and rural people in their daily life will provide an extensive market for the development of agricultural specialization. In recent years, following the development of specialization, a market problem has emerged for some agricultural and sideline products. For this reason, some people are afraid that the development of specialized households, with commodity production as their special features, will be hampered by the limited elasticity of consumption. It should be admitted that in each specific period, there is a certain limit to social purchasing demands. And there are certain distribution proportions among various consumption items. Therefore, in some localities, due to the lack of coordination, the surge in a production item by a large number of specialized households has resulted in the supply exceeding the demand. And this should be guided in an appropriate way. However, the phenomenon of the supply exceeding the demand will be no means become an overall problem. This is because following the development of production, the people's purchasing demand will also grow accordingly, and the market will constantly expand. Ours is a great country. The rural areas alone, with a population of 800 million, are a huge market. The development of agricultural specialization means not only the supply of increasing quantities of commodities in the forms of agricultural and sideline products but also the constant expansion of rural markets. With the development of our economy and the gradual improvement of the people's livelihood, a broad prospect will be opened up for the development of various specialized households in the rural areas.

6. The nature of the agricultural productive forces and the superiority of our rural cooperative economy have created a fundamental basis for the existence and development of specialized households. The feature of the agriculture's being extensively scattered in a region and the objective trend of the constant development of the division of trades and work in modern agriculture will enable agricultural operational items conducted by households to exist for a long time. Moreover the specialized households in our country are different from the individual economy based on private ownership. The current specialized households constitute an organic part of the socialist rural economy as a whole. The existence and development of various operational forms, such as the system of contracted responsibilities on the group basis, operation by integrated combinations, unified operation by regional cooperative economic organizations (currently the production teams and brigades), and operation by the enterprises run by their communes or their subdivisions, can undertake the operational items and links which the individual households find it impossible to operate. This has placed the specialized households in a favorable position of being able to select suitable operational items.

A Major Breakthrough

The emergence and development of specialized households in the rural areas represent a major breakthrough in China's agriculture on the path of achieving modernization. Being an operational form suitable for rural commodity production, it will exert a tremendous influence on the development of the rural economy. Specialized households are precisely commodity production households.

And the development of specialized households precisely represents the [words indistinct]. Lenin wrote: "The farmer's product was put on sale and began to be subject to social reckoning -- first in the local, then in the national, and finally in the international market, and in this way the former isolation of the uncouth farmer from the rest of the world was completely broken down." ("Complete Works of Lenin," Vol 3, p 276) We note that it is the rural specialized households that have broken away from the isolated condition of self-sufficiency and pushed the rural economy onto the path of accepting social reckoning. In accepting social reckoning, the rural economy as a whole cannot but undergo a revolutionary change. The peasants begin to learn to pay close attention to market trends, to strive to adapt themselves to the needs of society, to correctly choose the operational items, to adjust measures to the local conditions, to develop the strong points and avoid the weak ones, to make full use of local resources, to extensively adopt advanced scientific technology and management methods, and to constantly raise the level of intensive farming. For this reason, labor productivity has grown rapidly and commercial agricultural products have increased day by day. The agricultural situation as a whole has come to life and the speed of development has quickened. The basic position of agriculture in the national economy as a whole has been increasingly consolidated.

The special features of the rural specialized households, such as specialization, socialization, and commercialism, as well as the high efficiency, results, and commodity rate derived from these features have enabled the specialized households to take a special position in the various organizational forms of the current rural economy and to exert their relatively great influence. With respect to the large number of contracting households which are still in "small but complete" condition, the specialized households represent their orientation of evolution. With respect to contracting teams or groups, the achievements of specialized households constantly inspire them not to seek centralized unity in form but actual economic results and inspire them to develop gradually toward division of work and trades. There is a relationship of mutual infiltration and promotion between the specialized households and the new economic combinations. The development of agricultural specialization constantly provides needs and conditions for the development of social service work. It is on this basis that the various economic combinations, which engage in various social services, both before and after production and in the course of production, have developed. The development and improvement of these economic combinations have again made it convenient for the specialized households to develop. In such a relationship of mutual promotion, they jointly play their role in achieving agricultural modernization.

In the past, some people thought that after the implementation of the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with payment linked to output, the production brigades and teams would not have a lot of work to do. Of course, this was a misunderstanding. For example, after their old functions, characterized by the practices of "doing things in a massive and unplanned way" and "everybody eating from the same big pot," have disappeared, their new functions, such as handling contracts, have emerged. With the upsurge and development of specialized households, the functions of regional cooperative economic organizations will undergo further changes in accordance with the requirements of agricultural specialization, socialization, and commercialism. This is manifested especially markedly in the coordination of the various relationships among specialized households and between the specialized households on the one hand and the other operational forms and levels in the rural areas on the other, and in the handling, coordination, and supervision of social services before, in the course of, and after production. As for the other functions, such as coordinating the local industrial structures, operational orientation, and ways of developing resources carrying out planned management; exercising the function of accumulation; and running public welfare; although their form is similar to that in the past, they have some new and even totally new content. In this way, no matter what forms the regional cooperative economic organization may adopt, its role of making overall arrangements, its pivotal role, and its coordinating and controlling role in the rural economy as a whole are irreplaceable.

The practice of the structural reform of the rural economy has helped people to understand more clearly that the inefficient practice of doing things in a massive and unplanned way and the practice of egalitarianism in distribution cannot consolidate the collective economy. Only by giving the collective economy new economic functions following the development of production, particularly the development of social division of labor and commodity production, is it possible for the collective economy to attain new economic functions and to consolidate itself genuinely. And the attainment of new economic functions precisely means that collectivization has developed from a low to a high level. In the future, when the regional cooperative economic organizations have effectively undertaken the above-mentioned functions and thus placed the various operational forms and levels of the rural cooperative economy into an inalienable system, the rural cooperative economy will become more prosperous and the peasants will, in the course of practical life, further understand that the socialist cooperative economy is their backing.

Continuing With the Reform

The emergence and development of specialized households indicate that China's agriculture is making a new leap on the path of socialist modernization. This leap will continue for a relatively long period of time.

Judging from the operational form of agriculture, people have gradually realized that the current "system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis" is not a finished form. It will still go on changing and constantly make new breakthroughs. The "system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis" is not aimed at restoring or establishing a certain kind of new natural economy but rather at engaging in socialization and developing in the direction of commodity production. The fact that specialized households and key households merged immediately after the implementation of the fixing of farm output quotas for each household is precisely a manifestation of this objective trend. The development of specialized households enables larger quantities of agricultural and sideline products to enter the commodity field. And this shows that the level of agricultural socialization is rising. On the other hand, the socialization of agriculture will inevitably turn the division of trades and labor in agriculture into an irresistible trend. That is to say, it is inevitable that every peasant household will gradually free itself from the "small but complete" operational form and engage in a special line or principally in a special line.

It now seems that the development of specialized household can generally be divided into the following stages:

1. The emergence of households specializing in handicrafts. Craftsmen account for a certain proportion of the rural population. Because they possess a certain degree of workmanship and own tools, they have freed themselves from the contracted fields at an earlier time and become households specializing in their respective crafts. The emergence of such specialized households has laid an initial foundation for the further division of labor according to specialized trades and the development of mutual exchange within the rural areas. However, they have relatively little influence over the vast number of peasants who rely on farming and breeding as their principal means of livelihood and they have hardly put forward any demand for the development of socialized services.
2. The emergence of households specializing in farming and breeding. At the beginning, this generally involved vegetables, fruit, mulberries, tea, flowers and plants, bee-breeding, pig-raising, chicken-raising, and the growing of Chinese medicinal herbs. They have separated themselves from a secondary position in agriculture or household sideline occupations and become a major occupation or specialized trade of peasant households, deriving huge economic results.

This state of affairs has quickly caused repercussions in the rural areas. It enables the peasants to see the superiority of specialized production and to draw practical inspiration from the need to shift to commodity production. The more widespread and extensive the lines run by specialized households, the greater the significance of its inspiration. At this stage of development, the question of building an infrastructure for commodity circulation and providing socialized services has been raised.

3. The development of households specializing in major rural products. The upsurge of the grain specialized households in the vast agricultural areas throughout the country is an indicator. Because these specialized households are engaged in the principal agricultural lines, they exert a particularly profound and extensive influence. And their development signifies the reorganization of property distribution for most peasant households and the tremendous change of direction in which these peasant households invest their funds and manpower. With the development of households specializing in the principal agricultural line, the principal production sections and diversified undertakings in the localities will experience a process of extensive deepening of the division of specialized trades. Corresponding to this, the construction of the infrastructure for commodity production and socialized service undertakings will speedily develop.

It should also be pointed out that the development of specialized households will result in the rural economy embarking on the path of comprehensive development.

Many undertakings and production sectors which were nonexistent in the rural areas in the past have now been complemented by various specialized households and some achievements have been attained. Not only have agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, and fishery developed in all-round way, other trades and professions, such as processing, transportation, and commercial services, have also developed. Facts have enabled people to understand that a relationship of complementing each other exists between specialization and comprehensive development. Specialization has greatly raised labor productive forces and thus created conditions for changing the narrow scope of agricultural production and of the rural economy. On the other hand, the rural economy has, in turn, provided specialization with a broad scope for development. It can be anticipated that the future development of specialized households will certainly play a greater role in the all-round development of agricultural production and the great prosperity of the rural economy.

JIANGSU'S HAN PEIXIN ATTENDS COURTESY MEETING

OW010315 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Jiangsu Province and Nanjing City held a mobilization meeting for launching All-People Civility and Courtesy Month activities at the Great Hall of the People in Nanjing this morning. The meeting called on the broad masses of people to immediately go into action and take active part in the various civility and courtesy activities to be launched in March. The meeting also urged the people to further advance party rectification and the building of two civilizations in the province by scoring great successes in launching the All-People Civility and Courtesy Month activities.

Attending the meeting were responsible persons of Jiangsu Province, Nanjing City, the Political Department of the Nanjing PLA units, the Jiangsu Provincial Military District and departments concerned, including Han Peixin, Gu Xiulian, Ye Xutai, (Wei Yu), (Zeng Sheng), He Binghao Chen Suiheng, Zhang Yaohua, (Sha Yuying), Ding Yongan and (Zhu Qiluan). The mobilization meeting was held in 10 separate places in Nanjing City and its suburbs. Some 10,000 people attended the meeting and heard a mobilization report.

Wang Bingshi, first secretary of the Nanjing City CPC Committee, presided over the meeting. Provincial Governor Gu Xiulian delivered a mobilization report at the meeting. She said: [Begin recording] The third All-People Civility and Courtesy Month has arrived. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, I wish to extend my best regards and highest considerations to the workers, peasants, intellectuals, PLA commanders and fighters, the people of various circles, party members, CYL members and Young Pioneers who have made active contributions to building socialist spiritual civilization in the past and will make still greater efforts this year to unfold the All-People Civility and Courtesy Month and "five stresses, four beauties and three loves" activities. [end recording]

Governor Gu Xiulian concluded: [Begin recording] Comrades, at today's ceremonious meeting, I call on the entire people in the province, in the name of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, to immediately go into action and actively take part in the All-People Civility and Courtesy Month activities. I also call on the rank-and-file party members, CYL members and government cadres to play an exemplary role in promoting the civility and courtesy month activities and in creating a new situation in unfolding the "five stresses, four beauties and three loves" activities. Let us join hands in making still greater contributions to building material and spiritual civilization, and let us greet the 35th founding anniversary of the People's Republic with great successes in building the two civilizations. [end recording]

Zhang Yaohua, mayor of Nanjing City, and (Wei Yu), deputy director of the Nanjing PLA units Political Department, also spoke at the meeting.

SHANDONG'S SU YIRAN ATTENDS CIVILITY ACTIVITY

SK010342 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 29 February, the provincial and Jinan City leading comrades went, in 10 directions, to 10 units in Jinan City, including plants, universities, hospitals, and department stores, to inspect the situation on building civilized centers and conducting a civility and courtesy month activity.

Leading comrades called on these 10 units to plunge actively into the All-People Civility and Courtesy Month activity and strive to build civilized units well.

Participating in the inspection were Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor of the province; Lu Maozeng, Li Zhen, and Jiang Chunyun, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee; Yang Xingfu, Cui Weilin, Zheng Weimin, and Xu Shulin, Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC Committee; Wang Runzhai, Feng Lejin, and Zheng Zijiu, Standing Committee members of the provincial Advisory Commission; Wang Zhongyin, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; Qin Hezhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Chen Lei, Xu Leijian, Xu Jianchun, Lin Ping, and Yang Jieren, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Liu Peng, Lu Hong, and Ma Lianli, deputy governors of the province; Song Yimin, adviser to the provincial People's Government; Li Zichao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Zhou Xingfu, Guo Yicheng, Li Sijing, Wang Liang, Kong Lingren, and Ding Fangming, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Wei Jianyi, secretary of the Jinan City CPC Committee; (Zhao Yongbo), deputy secretary of the Jinan City CPC Committee; and responsible comrades of the relevant provincial and the Jinan City departments.

PLA COMMANDER ADDRESSES GUANGDONG COURTESY FORUM

HK010648 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 0030 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] On 28 and 29 February, the Guangzhou PLA units held a forum of individuals who are advanced in learning from Lei Feng, establishing new styles, and developing five kinds of revolutionary spirit. The forum exchanged experiences and commended the advanced, so as to realistically push forward the third All-People Civility and Courtesy Month activity in the Army units.

Commander You Taizhong, Political Commissar Wang Meng, and other leading comrades of the Guangzhou PLA units met with the advanced individuals attending the forum and made speeches on the afternoon on 29 February. Comrade You Taizhong encouraged them, saying: You have come to the fore in developing socialist spiritual civilization, setting a good example for the cadres and fighters of the Army units. He added: With you as our example, we will do a good job of carrying out the third civility and courtesy month activity and speed up the development of socialist spiritual civilization in the Army units.

GUANGXI LEADERS MARK CEMENT PLANT EXPANSION

HK010419 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Excerpt] The expansion project of the Liuzhou cement plant formally commenced this morning. This is the first advanced large-scale project imported from Denmark, using foreign capital by means of compensation trade, in our country's cement industry.

Leading comrades of the regional party and government, such as Qiao Xiaoguang, Huang Yun, Gan Ku, and Wang Rongzhen; as well as leading comrades of the party and government in Liuzhou City, such as (Tian Min), and (Shi Qigao); and responsible persons of parties concerned attended the commencement ceremony.

On behalf of the regional CPC Committee and the regional People's Government, Comrade Gen Ku spoke at the ceremony. After Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang cut the ribbon, marking the commencement of the project, over 2,000 mechanical and electrical workers immediately started their work despite a light drizzle.

The expansion project of the Liuzhou cement plant is highly significant in fully utilizing the region's abundant natural resources and accelerating the region's and the country's pace in developing the cement industry. However, some units took an erroneous attitude and tried to reap some profit from the project while it was in the preparatory stage. They were criticized by the leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee. After conscientiously summing up their experience, they made a concerted effort, actively did well in the preparatory work in accordance with the construction procedures, and created conditions for starting the project in an all-round way ahead of schedule.

GUANGXI GROUP TO MONITOR INTELLECTUALS POLICY

HK010647 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] In order to give further play to the role of intellectuals in the cause of socialist modernization and to establish the good practice of attaching great importance to knowledge and qualified personnel, the regional CPC Committee recently established a leading group for inspecting the implementation of policy on intellectuals.

The leading group is headed by Jin Baosheng, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, while Comrades Du Jingning, Zheng Shaodong, and (Qian Zhan) are deputy leaders. The regional Planning Committee, Economic Committee, Construction Committee, Office for the Study of Rural Policy, Education Department, Public Health Department, Cultural Department, Labor and Personnel Department, and Overseas Chinese Affairs Office will each select a leading comrade as member of the leading group. After establishment, the leading group will conscientiously inspect the implementation, sum up experience, and heighten understanding in connection with the requirements of relevant central documents. In addition, it will further improve the work and really grasp well the implementation of policy on intellectuals throughout the region.

HAINAN EXPLAINS, PUBLICIZES DOCUMENT NO 1

HK010357 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] A campaign for explaining and publicizing the CPC Central Committee 1984 Document No 1 is being carried out in an extensive and deep-going way in all localities in our district. Perhaps 12,900 people or more have participated in explaining and publicizing the document and the attendance at the public lecture meetings has amounted to at least 1.27 million people. In such cities and counties as Tunchang, Wenchang, Lingao, Haikou, Qionghai, Lingshui, and Yaxian, in addition to holding meetings, explaining and publicizing the document, blackboard newspapers, wall newspapers, and posters on which the document's main essentials were written were also put up everywhere, and in most counties, the document's contents were tape-recorded and broadcast by the county and district radio stations as a special program. Also, in some localities, the document's essentials were rewritten into folk songs and short Hainan opera, which were sung and staged by local propaganda teams and folk singers or actors among the masses. Dongfang County adopted the method of assigning grassroots cadres and party members full responsibility for completing the task of explaining and publicizing the document to a fixed number of peasant households. Tunchang County sent district and township cadres and party members to personally go and help those who failed to listen to the transmission of the report of the document to make up what they missed, thus more people were able to learn about the document. On the basis of explaining and publicizing the document in an extensive way, a considerable number of counties and districts have separately held meetings of district and township cadres, of specialized households and key households, and of district integrated companies combining agriculture, industry, and commerce, grassroots supply and marketing cooperatives, and credit cooperatives, to explain in a selective way the related chapters and sections of the document in light of actual conditions and to help the participating comrades gain a thorough grasp of the document's essentials.

Through the efforts to explain and publicize and to study Document No 1, the vast numbers of cadres and the masses have further emancipated their minds, thus having more confidence in the road of becoming better off through hard labor. (Chen Wenbiao), a peasant in Tunchang County's Zhao Zhaoxia Township, engages in the planting industry and earns more than 10,000 yuan a year. He was elected a deputy to the county "become better off through hard labor" meeting for his merits but being afraid that party policy might change someday, he was reluctant to attend the meeting and feared receiving the certificate of merit sent to him. Having listened to the explanation and publication of Document No 1, he freed his mind of apprehensions and took home the certificate of merit and put it on the wall of his hall. Relating his personal experience, he explained to the masses the spirit of Document No 1.

The cadres and the masses in Qionghai County's Tanwen district formulated four measures to develop commodity production: 1) carry out combined operations with Hong Kong businessmen to do business in live fish; 2) encourage the district integrated company combining agriculture, industry, and commerce and production teams to carry out combined operations to cultivate eucheuma by encircling some sea areas; 3) encourage the peasants and fishermen to collect raw materials and to process semi-finished industrial products, and the district integrated company combining agriculture, industry, and commerce to be responsible for marketing their products in a unified way; and 4) organize a fleet of 82 fishing vessels to leave for Xisha Island to catch fish and sea cucumbers.

The broad numbers of specialized households and key households have vigorously contracted for the five aspects of undeveloped land and water areas to carry out exploitative production. Since the transmission of Document No 1, the area of the five aspects of undeveloped land and water areas contracted by the peasants throughout the district has numbered 330,000 mu. The broad numbers of peasants, having learned that the contractual period of land has been extended, are more enthusiastic about investing in contracted land. This has brought about a gratifying situation in which, in this year's spring-plowing production, more fertilizers have been collected, more low-yielding land has been transformed, and more improved and hybrid seeds have been applied. In addition, the departments concerned of some counties and cities have enthusiastically supported the peasants in funds, technology, and marketing to develop commodity production and improved the service work both before and after production and in the course of production.

HUNAN LEADERS PUBLICIZE DOCUMENT NO 1

HK010443 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Excerpt] According to a reporter of the Hunan branch of XINHUA, party committees and government at all levels in Hunan have seriously studied and implemented the spirit of Central Document No 1 and actively supported the rural areas in developing commodity production.

After the document was transmitted, Mao Zhiyong, Liu Zheng, Cao Wenju, and other responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government braved the cold wind and snow around the time of the Spring Festival when going to rural areas in Yueyang, Changsha, Hanshou, and Linli counties to visit specialized and key households and hold forums and mass meetings to proclaim the document. They answered a number of policy issues raised by the masses, listened to their views and demands on developing commodity production, helped the cadres at all levels to enhance understanding, and grasped the development of commodity production as a major topic in current rural work. They guided everyone to avoid viewing the peasant of the 1980's from the perspective of the 1950's and 1960's, and to be bold in reform and practice, create a new situation in commodity production, and continue to encourage the peasants to get rich through hard work.

The province held a rural work conference in mid-February to implement Document No 1 and study and formulate a number of policy measures for enlivening and enriching the rural economy.

SICHUAN TO RECRUIT STUDENTS TO TRAIN AS PILOTS

HK271241 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] In order to meet the needs of the modernization of the national defense, the province will recruit a number of male graduates from the senior middle school to train them as pilots.

In recruiting pilots this year, it is necessary to upgrade their quality in all fields. First, it is necessary to vigorously strengthen leadership and reasonably expand standards for recruiting pilots. It is necessary to pay attention to recruiting pilots from graduates of key secondary schools. It is necessary to pay attention to grasping ideological education among the students and call on CYL members and cadres to take the lead in responding to the recruitment call. It is necessary to accurately adhere to the standards and pay attention to overall moral, intellectual, and physical development of the students and select outstanding ones. The age of the pilots recruited should be between 16 and 19 years old this year. The recruitment will start in March and end in mid-June.

MILITIA WORK STRESSED AT YUNNAN MEETING

HK010403 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] At a recent commendation meeting held in the provincial military district, Comrade Pu Chaozhu, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, governor, and chairman of the provincial committee for five stresses, four beauties and three loves, pointed out: Party committees and governments at all levels throughout the district must thoroughly understand the important strategic position and the role of militia work in the new situation. They must correctly understand and handle the relationship between the building of militia and the building of the economy as well as the relationship between peacetime and wartime. They must strengthen the sense of responsibility and urgency in militia work in the new period and mobilize various departments to give support for the work, so that all are grasping and managing the work simultaneously.

He pointed out: Instructions of upper-level military departments must be implemented in the same way as instructions from local upper-level party committees and governments. We must attach great importance to the building of the People's Armed Forces Department in the same way as we attach great importance to the building of local departments. We must solve problems in the militia work in the same way as we solve problems in our local tasks. We must grasp the militia work revolving around the central task, and grasp well the militia work so as to bring about progress in the central task. We must strive to create a new situation in the militia work.

At the meeting, the CPC Committee of the provincial Military District highly praised 28 advanced units and 327 advanced individuals who have made remarkable achievements in militia work in 1983. In addition, the CPC Committee awarded medals and prizes to them.

HEBEI'S GAO YANG SPEAKS AT MILITIA AWARD MEETING

OW010251 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1318 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 28 Feb (XINHUA) -- The leading organs of the Beijing PLA units and the Hebei Military District today separately presented banners to the Guozhuang "Red Banner Militia Battalion," well-known nationally as well as internationally, to commend its marked achievements in building civilized villages.

Representatives of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, the PLA General Political Department and the Beijing PLA units; leading comrades of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee and provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee and the Hebei Military District; and representatives of 18 provincial-level military districts north of Chang Jiang attended the banner-presentation ceremony in Guozhuang, in Hebei's Wujia County.

The Guozhuang Militia Battalion has won the title of "Model in Supporting the Front-line," "Model in Logistics" and other honorary titles in wartime. After the founding of the PRC, representatives of the battalion were received by Chairman Mao for the battalion's participation and outstanding contributions in protecting socialist construction. In 1964 the North China Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and the leading organs of the Beijing PLA units conferred the title of "Red Banner Militia Battalion" on the Guozhuang Militia Battalion. In recent years the Guozhuang Militia Battalion, under the leadership of the party organization, has actively engaged in building civilized villages, persisted in taking the lead in publicizing and implementing the party's line, principles and policies, and taken the lead in learning from Lei Feng, doing good deeds, studying and applying science, maintaining social order and transforming social traditions. Inspired by the militiamen, Guozhuang has made encouraging progress in building material and spiritual civilization. Its production work has developed well and the social conduct of its villages and communes has been very good. Last year the Guozhuang Militia Battalion was named "Advanced Collective in Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization" by the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee and provincial government. Representatives of the battalion introduced their experience at the national symposium on building civilized villages and townships in rural areas.

The silk banners presented to the battalion by the leading organs of the Beijing PLA units and the Hebei Military District carried respectively the following inscriptions: "Carry Forward the Revolutionary Traditions, Strive for Greater Honor" and "Carry Forward the Glorious Traditions of the Red Banner Militia Battalion, Make New Contributions to Building Material and Spiritual Civilization."

The congratulations from the General Political Department and the Beijing PLA units to the Guozhuang Militia Battalion said: The Guozhuang "Red Banner Militia Battalion" has made remarkable contributions to building civilized villages and opened up a new path for rural militia work in the new period. The experience of the Guozhuang Militia Battalion is of general significance in guiding work in this area.

In their speeches at the banner-presentation meeting, Hebei Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Gao Yang and Hebei Provincial Vice Governor Li Feng pointed out that the militiamen throughout the province should take the Guozhuang "Red Banner Militia Battalion" as an example and take active part in building civilized villages. We must publicize the slogan "One Soldier Leads One Household, One Company Leads One Village" and play the key and leading roles in building material and spiritual civilization.

SHANXI RECRUITS 24,000 NEW PARTY MEMBERS

HK010531 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] The 4-day forum on the work of recruiting new party members ended in Taiyuan yesterday. This forum has worked out the plans for implementing the spirit of the forum on recruiting new party members held by the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee. After reviewing the work of recruiting new party members in the province over the last 2 years, the forum affirmed the achievements, found out the problems, exchanged experience gained in this respect, and discussed ways to further do a good job in the work of recruiting new party members, and in the meantime, the forum also made proposals concerning the further strengthening of the building of grassroots party organizations.

Over the last 2 years, 24,000 people or more have been admitted into the party throughout the province. The quality of the newly recruited party members is relatively good, over 70 percent of them being middle-aged intellectuals. The new party members working in the front line of industry, agriculture, and finance and trade constitute 50 percent of the total number of the newly recruited party members. However, some problems still exist. In recruiting new party members in the future, we must act in accordance with the spirit of the CPC Central Committee party rectification decision and lay stress on the staff and workers working in the forefront of industrial production, transport and communications, finance and trade, and intellectuals, in particular young and middle-aged teachers in the universities and colleges, secondary and primary school teachers, and students in the universities and colleges and secondary technical schools. We must strengthen the planning of the work of recruiting new party members and resolutely correct the erroneous method of distributing targets of recruitment and fixing ratios beforehand, and we must adhere to the requirements for party membership and ensure the quality of the party members. Efforts should be made to admit into the party outstanding people who are willing to dedicate themselves to the socialist and communist cause.

The forum has also made arrangements for further strengthening the building of grassroots party organization during the present overall party rectification.

QIANG XIAOCHU MEETS NEW JILIN PARTY MEMBERS

SK010227 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] On the morning of 29 February, at the (Nanhu) guest house, leading comrades of the Jilin CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Qiang Xiaochu, Yu Ke, and Zhao Xiu, received and extended congratulations to newly-elected leading members of the provincial branch of the China Democratic National Construction Association and of the provincial Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen, and all members of the preparatory committees for the provincial branch of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, and for the provincial Jiu San Society.

Also attending the reception were Zhao Nanqi, Liu Jingzhi, Yu Lin, Song Jiehan, Yu Ruihuang, Feng Yingkui, Zhang Fengqi, Che Mingqiao, Luo Yuejia, Jin Minghan; responsible comrades of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee; and responsible persons of the provincial Revolutionary Committee of the KMT, the provincial branch of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, including Geng Yuelun, Cai Qiyun, and (Zhao Ruyi).

GUO FENG ADDRESSES LIAONING PARTY REFORM FORUM

SK010410 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] According to our reporter (Wang Jisheng), this morning the Liaoning CPC Committee opened a forum with the participation of nonparty friends, responsible persons of various democratic parties, experts and scholars from various circles, and noted social personages -- more than 70 persons in all.

In his speech delivered at the forum, Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, cordially stated: On 17 November 1983, the provincial CPC Committee invited all of you to the forum on discussing the decision adopted by the CPC Central Committee in regard to the party rectification drive and the arrangements made by the provincial CPC Committee for responding to the central authorities' call. We asked all of you who were again invited to the forum today to give a helping hand to the provincial CPC Committee in carrying out the party rectification drive and to offer your precious opinions on implementing the party's major policies and on improving the work style developed among the leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee.

Chen Suzhi, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and leader of the leading group in charge of party rectification work under the provincial CPC Committee, gave a briefing to participating nonparty friends on the situation prevailing among the provincial level organs in studying the documents concerning party rectification. Following her briefing, the forum proceeded into panel discussions by dividing participants into three groups.

Attending the discussions in an attempt to listen to their proposals were Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Dai Suli, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Huang Oudong, member of the Advisory Commission under the CPC Central Committee; Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor of the province; Song Li, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and (Hu Junsheng), leader of the group stationed in Liaoning of the Commission for Guiding Party Rectification under the CPC Central Committee.

A large number of nonparty friends put forward many proposals in regard to the work of various democratic parties, the implementation of policies, and the transformation of organizational structure and systems. The forum continues at present.

GANSU LEADERS STRESS SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK220410 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Liu Bing, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Wang Haishan, political commissars of the Gansu Military District, spoke this morning at a meeting praising the province's advanced units in joint Army-people building of socialist spiritual civilization. They urged the Army and the people throughout the province to carry out widespread activities to build spiritual civilization in a down-to-earth manner.

Comrade Liu Bing briefed the participating representatives at the meeting on the present fine situation of the province. He said: The campaign of jointly building spiritual civilization is an important means of carrying on the good traditions of the party and the Army in the new historical period. Local comrades must conscientiously learn from the PLA. They must emulate the PLA units' high level of enthusiasm in building spiritual civilization, as well as their good experience and methods. They must also emulate the advanced typical cases, good people and deeds of the PLA units in building the two civilizations. By making use of the examples set by the PLA units, they must educate the masses in communist ideology. It is correct that those localities and units which take part in joint Army-people building of spiritual civilization voluntarily receive local assistance from the PLA units. However, they must by no means have the mentality of waiting for the PLA to act, depending on them, and demanding things from them. They cannot ask for money, things, or labor from the PLA units. Local party and government organizations at all levels and the masses must carry on the glorious tradition of people supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs. They must help and support the PLA units to do well in their building.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Haishan said: The province's campaign of joint Army-people building of spiritual civilization is vigorously developing from key points to all areas, from grassroots units to organizations, and from the rural areas to urban areas. Judging from the present fine situation, the province mainly has gained experience in the following areas:

First, the province upholds the principle of focusing on local self-reliant efforts and on political and ideological work. Only thus can the work of joint Army-people building of spiritual civilization be ensured.

Second, it establishes necessary bases for activities in line with actual conditions. Only thus can the work of building spiritual civilization have a favorable and good educational front.

Third, it acts in close connection with the local central tasks and the building of the PLA units. Only thus can the work of building spiritual civilization have vitality.

Fourth, it establishes a contingent of backbone personnel for the work. Only thus can the work constantly develop.

Fifth, it proceeds from realities and makes the best use of the situation. Only thus can the work continue to improve. In his speech, Comrade Wang Haishan also put forward the tasks and requirements of the future work of joint Army-people building of spiritual civilization.

NINGXIA'S LI XUEZHI INTERVENES IN POLICY DISPUTE

HK290325 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] According to NINGXIA RIBAO, the Lingwu State Farm reaped a bumper grain harvest last year.

The state assigned the farm a procurement quota of 5.7 million jin, but the farm actually delivered 16.21 million jin and still had over 8 million jin of surplus grain. As the local grain departments could not procure all this, the farm sold some of the grain at negotiated prices to Nei Monggol, Gansu, and Qinghai. The Lingwu County price departments held that in doing so the farm was violating the state grain pricing policy and disrupting the market. The departments confiscated over 20,000 yuan of payment for this grain. This news was also published in the press, causing very strong reactions among the masses.

On learning of this, Comrade Li Xuezhi on 25 February convened a special meeting of responsible persons of the departments concerned to discuss the issue. The meeting seriously studied the relevant central documents. The comrades unanimously held: According to the spirit of this year's Central Committee Document No 1, we should vigorously develop rural commodity production and clear the circulation channels. Lingwu farm's method in finding an outlet on its own initiative should be affirmed as correct. We should change and correct everything in the circulation channels that does not accord with the spirit of Central Document No 1.

Comrade Li Xuezhi pointed out in conclusion: It is permitted to sell surplus grain at negotiated prices after fulfilling the state grain procurement quota. The price departments should return to the farm all the 20,000 yuan confiscated. We must uphold the seriousness of the party and state policies.

The 29 February NINGXIA RIBAO carries a frontpage commentator's article on this matter. The article says: Regional CPC Committee Secretary Li Xuezhi convened a special meeting to organize the responsible persons of the departments concerned to study the relevant documents and unify their ideological understanding regarding the confiscation by the price departments of Lingwu State Farm's proceeds from the sale of grain at negotiated prices. The meeting corrected the improper action of confiscating this money. This is a practical deed of the regional CPC Committee in implementing the central principle of carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects.

The leaders on all fronts and in all departments should grasp major typical persons and incidents and seriously solve the problems involved, by raising them to the plane of politics and ideology. In this way we can greatly enhance the thinking of certain comrades and ensure that they can keep abreast of developments.

The article points out: The reforms in rural policy, system, and management we are currently undertaking greatly exceed the policy limits prior to the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, but they are in accord with the party's line, principles, and policies since that session and help to develop agricultural production and enable the peasants to get rich as quickly as possible. The situation is continually developing, and new situations, problems, and experiences are continually arising. We cannot apply old conventions and trappings to deal with the new situations and things. Our thinking must keep abreast of developments, and we must be bold in carrying out reforms. We must debate the major events, understand the overall situation, and do a good job in taking care of our own work. No matter what work they are doing, every department and every cadre must be subordinate to and serve the general goal and tasks and consider and arrange their own work from this plane.

The article says in conclusion: The rural cadres and the comrades of finance, commerce, supply and marketing, credit and loan, industry and communications, science and culture, food, and other departments must bring their thinking into line with the spirit of the Central Document No 1 of 1984, and spontaneously work to clear the circulation channels and develop commodity production.

NINGXIA MAKES PLANS TO EASE PEASANTS' 'BURDEN'

HK271307 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] According to the spirit of this year's Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee, the regional CPC Committee recently formulated eight measures for further alleviating the peasants' burden, calling on all localities to plug all loopholes of the unhealthy practices of wanton appropriation, charges, and levying of money on peasants. The main content of the eight measures is: All prefectures, cities and counties, and department directly under prefectural administration must check and reform all burdens of the peasants one by one. All unreasonable appropriation and burdens imposed upon the peasants should resolutely be canceled and those reasonable burdens on peasants, if they are too excessive, should be reduced in a practical manner.

The requisition, purchase, and increase of grain in river areas should be fulfilled along with the signing of contracts by peasants. It is impermissible to enlarge the figures level by level. It is impermissible to add other figures to the base figure of the requisition, purchase, and increase of grain and assign it to lower levels as a state task. All units and departments are not permitted to withhold, under any excuse, the money received by peasants resulting from submitting and selling grain and other agricultural and sideline products to the state. Within the cooperative economy, money will be retained for only three items, namely, the accumulation fund, public welfare fund, and maintenance fees. It is impermissible willfully to increase items for retention and wantonly impose appropriation on peasants under the pretext of the above three items. The total amount of various retentions and fees should not exceed 8 to 10 percent of the net income of peasants.

It is also stipulated in the eight measures that the remuneration of brigade and production team cadres should correspond with the income of local peasants, and the method of a basic salary plus floating subsidies will be adopted. Those who perform well in their work will receive more subsidies, those who do not perform well will receive less subsidies, and those who perform badly in their work will receive no subsidy. It is also stipulated that in irrigation areas, everybody will pay 1 to 1.5 yuan every year as remuneration for cadres, and in mountain areas the figure should be [words indistinct]. No subsidies will be given to any technological training classes in rural areas and to party member and CYL members when they attend study classes or take part in regular activities of party and CYL organizations. Except for those building projects which are approved, with money appropriated by the government, it is impermissible to use the funds of the state and collectives to build and revamp [words indistinct] and churches. Religious items should not be listed among peasants' burdens and any appropriation and forced payment of [words indistinct] should be forbidden. Fees for public causes which peasants should pay must also be decided through democratic discussions and according to peasants' economic abilities. The period for repayment of money converted from livestock and farm tools of collectives can be extended. In mountain areas, converted money can be used as funds for production and [words indistinct].

NINGXIA POLICE PROTECT SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS

HK240424 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] The Public Security Bureau of Helan County has organized the whole body of cadres and policemen to protect the safety of rural specialized and key households so that they can get rich through hard work with ease of mind, and make contributions to developing commodity production.

There has been a rapid development of specialized and key households in this county. They now account for 20.8 percent of the total number of rural households. After studying last year's Central Document No 1, the Public Security Bureau's CPC Committee set the cadres and policemen the task of resolutely protecting the legitimate rights of the specialized and key households in getting rich through hard work. The bureau also studied and formulated specific measures. The county now has 11 police stations, compared with 2 previously. Basically every township has a police station. Each station has three to five experienced cadres and policemen. The bureau CPC Committee has demanded that the cadres and policemen have a clear idea of the situation regarding the rural masses in their area, especially the specialized and key households, regularly seek the views and demands of these households and of the other peasants on security work, and help them to close loopholes and take precautions against criminals.

While doing a good job of anticriminal work, the county Public Security Bureau personnel have relied on the masses in promptly investigating and solving cases of harming the legitimate rights of the peasants, especially the rights of the specialized and key households to get rich through hard work.

The fish of a fish-raising specialized household in (Huguang) Township and the water-melons of a specialized household at (Sishilidian) Township were stolen, and members of the households were injured. The police stations very quickly cracked the case and arrested the criminals, thus protecting the legitimate rights of the specialized households.

Last year over 80 percent of the rural crimes in the county were solved. The peasants and the specialized and key households have said: With the party caring for us, and the public security cadres and policemen protecting our safety, we are still more at ease in developing commodity production.

NINGXIA PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS

HK290327 Yinchun Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Excerpts] The fifth meeting of the Fifth Ningxia People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Yinchuan on 28 February, Chairman Ma Qingnian presiding. (Li Maozhao), member of the Standing Committee and secretary general, gave an explanation on the draft decision for convening the second session of the fifth regional People's Congress. (Lei Ming), deputy director of the regional Financial Department, reported on revenue and expenditure in 1983 and the arrangements for the 1984 budget. (Wang Jingjia), vice chairman of the regional Economics Committee, reported on industry, communications, finance, and trade work in 1983, and on arrangements for work in 1984. (Han Yunwen), deputy director of the regional Urban and Rural Construction Department, reported on the state of urban construction work in the region.

Zhang Junxian, Ma Youde, Huang Zhizhong, Ding Yimin, Li Shumin, Peng Linbai, and Liang Feibiao, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee, attended the meeting. The meeting held group discussions on the reports in the afternoon.

QINGHAI STANDING COMMITTEE ON IDEOLOGICAL UNITY

HK270635 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] According to QINGHAI RIBAO, on the basis of seriously studying the party rectification documents, the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee recently held a discussion on the question of unifying thinking.

The members held: In unifying thinking, we should focus on whether our ideological and political line is correct, and also stress creatively implementing, in close connection with Qinghai realities, the line, principles, and policies of the Central Committee, thus translating into action the maintenance of ideological and political unity with the Central Committee and continually creating a new situation in work in the province.

The members held during their discussion: We should grasp the following three points in unifying thinking: 1) do we unswervingly acknowledge now that the party line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee are correct? 2) do we have confidence in accomplishing the strategic tasks set by the 12th party congress and in developing Qinghai and transforming its backwardness? 3) is all the work of our area, department, and unit subordinate to the goal of the whole party, and is it carried out around the task of creating conditions for large-scale development of Qinghai?

On the question of how to do still better in the future in maintaining political unity with the Central Committee, the Standing Committee members held after discussion: 1) we must firmly believe in the ideological correctness of the party's line, principles and policies since the Third Plenary Session. At the same time, we must step up study, continually enhance understanding, and implement them still better in work. 2) we must further emancipate our minds, eliminate erroneous leftist influences, and firmly implement the party's principles and policies. In ideological and political work, ideology, party spirit, and party discipline, we should focus on eliminating rightism, weakness, and laxity, and tangibly strengthen party leadership over the ideological front. 3) integrate the Central Committee's line, principles, and policies with the specific reality of our area, department, and unit, and carry out work with initiative and in a responsible way. 4) maintaining political unity with the Central Committee must be translated into action. We must do a number of tangible things in this respect. 5) persistently carry out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. The focus of this work is on malpractices in the use of powers and work conditions to pursue private interests, and on the bureaucratic work style of lack of responsibility to the party and people. Thus we can enable the party members and masses to see the fruits of party rectification and strengthen confidence in it.

QINGHAI PLA PRAISES HU QIAOMU HUMANISM ARTICLE

HK270637 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] The Xining Military Subdistrict has organized its political work cadres to study Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article "On Humanism and Alienation," thus strengthening their sense of responsibility in doing a good job in political work.

During their study and discussion, the comrades held that Comrade Hu Qiamou's article applies the viewpoint of dialectical materialism to analyze questions of humanism and alienation. It helps us to understand clearly the essence of the arguments over humanism and alienation in recent years, and to distinguish correctly the two different meanings of humanism. This article eliminates abstract humanism from the field of the Marxist view of the world and history, places socialist humanism as something to be understood within the field of rationalism, and clearly explains the question of humanism. The article incisively and correctly explains the concept of alienation, and negates in theory and practice the possibility of alienation in socialist society.

The political work cadres taking part in study also said: A few years ago we lacked the ability to distinguish and resist expressions preaching abstract humanism and alienation. The main reason was that we had not done enough theoretical study, our level of ideology and theory was not high, and we could not distinguish between right and wrong.

The comrades profoundly felt: To be staunch fighters on the political front, we must continually step up our study of basic Marxist theory and grasp the ideological weapons. Only thus can we distinguish and resist all kinds of erroneous ideas and effectively make political and ideological work a success.

MA WENRUI, OTHER SHAANXI LEADERS PLANT TREES

HK290842 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Li Xipu, Li Qingwei, and Zhou Yaguang, secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee; Chen Yuanfang, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; and Li Sengui, member of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee; along with a number of cadres and staff members from the organs of the provincial CPC Committee, took part in the labor to make Xian green and beautiful.

SHAANXI URGES REVIEW OF RECTIFICATION DOCUMENTS

HK280631 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] The party rectification steering group of the provincial government's division in charge of overall planning recently held a meeting calling on all units to review their study of documents on party rectification, find out their shortcomings, make up the mixed lessons, and vigorously clarify the major problems of their leading bodies on the basis of the study of the documents at the previous stage. While carrying out study and correcting mistakes, the leading bodies of various units should solicit opinions from all sides, take a correct approach to the problems and then solve all possible problems about which the masses are most deeply concerned and have a lot of complaints, so that the masses will see the preliminary results of the party rectification and heighten their confidence.

The meeting stressed that the leading bodies of various units should attach importance to achieving unified thinking and lead all in freely and boldly speaking out what is in their minds and exchanging opinions. The meeting also called for efforts to tightly grasp the work of investigating the three kinds of people. All units should strengthen organizational leadership over the investigation, adhere to the policy of being resolute and prudent in carrying out the investigation, and keep their minds sober. They should firmly grasp the investigation but should not act with undue haste.

WANG ENMAO AT XINJIANG AIR DEFENSE EXHIBITION

HK281050 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] The Xinjiang people's air defense exhibition opened in Urumqi this morning. Leading comrades of the regional party and government, the Urumqi PLA units, the Xinjiang People's Air Defense Committee, the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, and Urumqi City attended the opening ceremony.

Comrade Wang Enmao cut the ribbon and wrote inscriptions for the exhibition: Be prepared for danger in times of peace and where there is precaution, there is no danger. Comrade Xiao Quanfu also wrote inscriptions for the exhibition: Strengthen the building of people's air defense and consolidate the border areas of our motherland. Comrade Huang Baozhang spoke.

WANG ENMAO ATTENDS XINJIANG CIVILITY RALLY

HK281054 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Excerpts] This afternoon, the region and Urumqi City held the 1984 All-People Civility and Courtesy Month mobilization rally, which proposed: In this year's drive, it is essential to regard ideological education in patriotism and communism as the core and the building of civilized units as the objective, to continue to eliminate dirt, disorder, and discourtesy, and to further launch an emulation drive to provide services of superior quality, maintain good order, keep a fine environment, and learn from Lei Feng and the advanced. Responsible comrades of the regional party and government and of the Urumqi PLA units, including Wang Enmao, Tan Shanhe, Qi Guo, Li Jiayu, and Janabil, attended the rally.

Janabil, chairman of the regional "five stresses, four beauties, and three loves" committee, spoke at the rally. He said: Doing a good job in this year's All-People Civility and Courtesy Month is of extremely important significance for penetratingly implementing the spirit of the 12th party congress and the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, for implementing the policy decision of the CPC Central Committee on exploiting and building Xinjiang, and for creating a new situation in all fields of the region's socialist spiritual civilization building. CPC committees, governments and leading cadres at all levels must attach a high degree of importance to it, must personally go into action, and must grasp the All-People Civility and Courtesy Month drive firmly and well so as to promote the quick and forward development of the region's socialist modernization.

While talking about how to do a good job in this year's drive, Janabil said:

First, we must further enhance the cadres' and the masses' understanding of the important significance of building socialist spiritual civilization, must prevent and eliminate the tendency toward engrossing ourselves in economic work in disregard of ideological and political work, and must strengthen our conscientiousness of and initiative in simultaneously grasping the two civilizations.

Second, we must launch universally and in a down-to-earth manner the drive to build all kinds of civilized units in the urban and rural areas. Proceeding from realities, all prefectures, departments, and units must work out the plans for the development of building civilized units.

Third, we must closely link the launching of the civility and courtesy month drive and the creating of civilized units with party rectification work. We must use the party style to bring along the general trends of the people and must allow the masses both inside and outside the party to see at all times the actual situation in party rectification.

Fourth, we must firmly grasp ideological education -- the central link -- must further strengthen the unity of nationalities and the unity of the Army and the people, and must consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity.

Fifth, CPC committees at all levels must really include this drive in their work schedule.

At the mobilization rally, Zhang Guiting, Urumqi City CPC Committee Standing Committee member, read the city's plan for the third All-People Civility and Courtesy Month drive. Representatives from the CPC Committee of the regional subordinate organs, the Production and Construction Corps, the regional "five stresses, four beauties, and three loves" committee, the regional CYL Committee, the Army school, and the public security and commerce fronts in Urumqi City spoke in turn.

Also attending the mobilization were responsible comrades of the regional party and government, the Urumqi PLA units, the regional CPPCC Committee, the Production and Construction Corps, and Urumqi City, including Zhang Sixue, Fu Wen, (Puerjie Atawula), (Zhang Guanghan), Qi Chengde, (Ding Jixin), Maihesude Tieyibofu, Tian Zhong, Ma Sen, (Haidezuofu Hasimu), Kang Lize, (Liu Ling), Li Xianhua, Ismail Yashengnofu, Meng Shulin, Yahefu Damaola, Anniwaer Hanbaba, Feng Da, Li Changlin, Wang Shizhen, Gongming Jiangba Qurimu, Tayier Maimaitili, Zhao Yuzheng, (Huikuixieer), Xie Gaozhong, Zeng Jifu, Xiaer Xibieke, Mao Naishun, (Lin Yongyi), Lin Haiqing, (Fu Qinglan), (Xue Di), (Li Xingzhi), and Ismail Maikeshuti.

XINJIANG PARTY RECTIFICATION FORUM HELD

HK250254 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Excerpts] The regional CPC Committee's Guidance Group for Party Rectification held a forum on party rectification issues this morning. Tomur Dawamat, leader of the group, spoke on studying the party rectification documents, weeding out the people of three categories, and getting a good grasp of county-level structural reform. Zhao Jianmin, leader of the liaison group sent to Xinjiang by the Central Committee's Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, also spoke.

The meeting held: The situation in studying party rectification in the first group of units to carry out rectification in the region is good. However, there are also certain problems. The meeting stressed: We must seriously implement the principle of simultaneous study, debate, rectification, and correction of defects, and ensure that study of the party rectification documents is not done in a superficial way. In study, we must first solve the problem of unifying thinking. We must truly bring the thinking of all party members into line with the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, with the 12th party congress guidelines, and with the Central Committee decision on party rectification, and especially with its guidelines for ensuring that party rectification is not done in a superficial way.

The meeting held: In weeding out people of three categories, we must pay attention to investigation and study, see, truth from facts, and follow the mass line. We must pay attention to grasping the demarcation lines in policies and distinguishing between different situations. We must certainly not be soft in dealing with those who are indeed people of three categories; we must resolutely weed them out and strictly guard against leaving hidden dangers behind.

The meeting held: Doing a good job in structural reform and readjusting and assigning the leadership groups at all levels is an extremely important item of preparatory work for carrying out all-round party rectification. All areas and departments must, in accordance with the demands of the Central Committee and regional CPC Committee, speed up structural reform and readjustment and assignment of leadership groups at county-level, and strive to complete the work before the busy spring farming season.

Present at the meeting were deputy leaders of the regional CPC Committee's Party Rectification Guidance Group Qi Guo, Janabil, Wang Zhenwen, Bai Chengmin, Qi Chengde, and Ismail Yashengnuofu; and (Yao Zhongning), deputy head of the liaison group sent to Xinjiang by the Central Committee's Commission for Guiding Party Rectification.

XINJIANG PLA UNITS HOLD PARTY CONGRESS

HK270713 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Urumqi PLA Political Commissar Tan Shanhe pointed out in a speech this morning at the party congress of the units directly subordinate to the Urumqi PLA units: In studying the party rectification documents, it is necessary to carry out simultaneous study, debate, rectification, and correction of defects in connection with the reality of ideology and work, and score practical results in study.

The fourth party congress of the units directly subordinate to the Urumqi PLA units was held in the Bianjiang guest house from 21 to 25 February. The congress discussed and formulated plans for launching all-round revolutionization, modernization, and regularization construction, and elected a new CPC Committee and Discipline Inspection Committee. Xiao Quanfu, (Ren Shutian), and Li Xianhua, responsible comrades of the Urumqi PLA units, also attended the congress.

XINJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING OPENS 27 FEB

HK281048 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] The fifth meeting of the Sixth Xinjiang People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Urumqi today. At today's full meeting, the spirit of the third regional party congress was conveyed.

The agenda of this meeting is to examine, discuss, and adopt the detailed rules and regulations on the direct election of the people's congress at and below the county level in the region; to listen to the report of the regional People's Government on the situation in the large-scale inspection of finances; and to examine, discuss, and adopt the appointments and removals of cadres.

Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over today's meeting.

SUN YUN-HSUAN ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT AT KMT PLENUM

OW280001 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 15 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] In his capacity as a KMT member occupying a government post, Sun Yun-hsuan, president of the Executive Yuan, presented his administrative report at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang (KMT). Full text of his report follows:

Chairman, committee members, senior comrades, comrades: The timely convocation of the 2d Plenary Session of the KMT 12th Central Committee, at a time when new opportunities are emerging for our great revolutionary cause and when the movement to reunify China under the Three Principles of the People is gaining momentum, is of great historic significance in consolidating the state's central leadership, enhancing national unity and promoting national construction. As a party member occupying a government post, I deem it a great honor and a great delight to be able to present to you the administrative report and to give you an account of the various major projects that have been carried out since the 12th National Congress in accordance with the party's policy decisions and the people's needs.

Exerting Ourselves in Unity, Strengthening Our Conviction of Sure Victory

During the past 3 years since the convocation of the 12th National Congress, the world has been beset by turbulence and the situation both at home and abroad has undergone certain changes. Despite the blows incurred from all sides, the whole nation, under Chairman Chiang's wise and firm leadership, did not shrink at the sight of difficulties and dangers; nor did we bow before adversities. Instead, the people of the whole country worked even harder, and therefore they were able to withstand every test, surmount every difficulty and accomplish advanced achievements. We have won the trust of the whole nation, the hearts of our compatriots on the mainland and worldwide attention. All this has been demonstrated by:

More ardent support and higher morale of the people; rapid development of all construction projects; and firmer conviction of sure victory.

First, thanks to our fellow countrymen's wholehearted efforts, industriousness, bravery, sincere support for the government, dedication to construction and patriotism, our society has become more vigorous today; our well-trained officers and men of the three services are always combat-ready with high morale; our countrymen living abroad, looking toward their free motherland, are struggling against the communists and for justice; the hundreds of millions of our compatriots on the mainland, who oppose the communists' tyrannical rule and yearn for the Three Principles of the People, have become even more staunch and courageous in fighting the communists, our common enemy. Such ardent support and high morale of the people are an expression of our great national unity; because of the people's support, we are sure that we will realize our great cause.

Second, the Executive Yuan, which shoulders the state's principal construction projects, has been carrying out all its projects in a planned manner in accordance with the party's policy decisions, regarding promotion of the state's interests and the people's well-being as its highest principle of administration. As seen from all construction projects today, a grand constitutional framework of democracy and rule by law has been established, an independent defense system has been set up, an economic system aimed at achieving prosperity and equal affluence among the people has been built, and the groundwork for stability, harmony, happiness and enjoying the fruits of our work has been reinforced in society.

While the development of our construction has improved the quality of life among the people on this base of national recovery, it has also reaffirmed our mainland compatriots' confidence in regaining their freedom.

Third, a movement for reunifying China under the Three Principles of the People has gradually been carried out among all Chinese nationals around the world. This movement not only has united the Chinese people and created the trend of the times, it has been making quicker progress. In recent years, many intellectuals on the mainland have one after another defected to freedom and many Chinese communist Air Force officers have repeatedly crossed over with their planes. Their defection is an expression of our mainland compatriots' indignant condemnation of the communist regime as well as their yearning for freedom and justice. This surging patriotic movement against the communist regime on the mainland has been triggered by the people's yearning for democracy and freedom and fanned by the Three Principles of the People, which are as peaceful as a spring breeze. The current situation shows that the communist regime is on the verge of total collapse, and this has reaffirmed our conviction of sure victory and success.

Undertaking a Heavy Mission at a Difficult Time, Implementing the Policy Decisions of Our Party

Today, the environment we are facing is difficult, and the mission on our shoulders is a heavy one. In other words, ours is "a heavy mission at a difficult time." However, it is our firm belief that the stronger our conviction in the success of our work, the broader the road ahead of us. We must uphold the idea of creation and progress, display the spirit of sacrifice and dedication, and make big strides forward to fulfill our responsibilities to the party and the country and to serve the people.

The chairman made earnest speeches at the opening and closing ceremonies of the 12th KMT National Congress and the opening meeting of the 1st Plenary Session of the 12th KMT Central Committee, pointing out our current revolutionary mission, the need for spiritual cultivation of our party members, and the work orientation for our national construction. He reaffirmed that the seventh decade following the founding of the ROC is the era of the victory of the Three Principles of the People and of the recovery of the mainland. He encouraged all party comrades to work arduously to carry on the unfinished tasks and blaze the way to the future. He urged them to unite sincerely, work loyally for the party and the country, cherish the people wholeheartedly, and strive to achieve the common goal of reunifying China with the Three Principles of the People.

The 12th KMT National Congress adopted a number of major resolutions: The resolution on the party's political program called for efforts to construct the base of national recovery, expand cooperation against communism by uniting with overseas forces, promote the work of recovering the mainland, and reconstruct a united country. The resolution on "China's reunification with the Three Principles of the People" expounded the historical tasks demanded by these principles and the experience gained in practicing these principles. The resolution also stated that issuing calls to and taking action toward the compatriots on the mainland is an urgent task for which we should rally Chinese both at home and abroad. The resolution on "developing socialist and economic construction on the base of national recovery according to the Principle of the People's Livelihood" set the objectives of bringing about the growth of the whole society while ensuring its stability, achieving egalitarian wealth in the course of growth, attaining harmony while bringing about such an egalitarian state, and making simultaneous progress in economic development and social construction so as to promote the well-being of the people at large. The resolution on "reviving Chinese culture, implementing democracy and the rule of law, and promoting political construction" stated that the work to be done in this respect is to have our fine cultural tradition reflected in the people's everyday life and activities and effectively strengthen education in the spirit of nationalism and the rule of law.

It affirmed that political construction should be aimed at increasing and consolidating our country's strength, raising its prestige, guaranteeing the people's rights and interests, and improving their well-being.

We believe that the chairman's instructions and the party's policy resolutions are the principles for our government's work and the guide to its action. Over the past 3 years, all our comrades working in the government and their colleagues have invariably acted according to these instructions and resolutions and have done their utmost to put the instructions and resolutions into practice. We firmly believe that we should continue to work hard and unremittingly in this direction. This is not only in the interest of increasing the strength of our country and improving the well-being of the people, but will also set an example for the work in future when we have recovered the mainland and are reconstructing China.

Determining the Key Points of the Government's Work by Keeping to the Orientation

Over the past 3 years the government has kept to the following orientation in implementing the Three Principles of the People: Consolidating of constitutional politics on the basis of democracy and the rule of law; development of a more prosperous economy aimed at greater economic growth; promotion of egalitarian wealth, improvement of welfare, and attainment of harmony in society. At the same time, attention has been paid to the strengthening of national defense, the development of foreign affairs, and the promotion of cultural activities. Most important, the government has exerted positive efforts to increase the country's wealth, narrow the gap between the rich and the poor in society, and bring about a balanced state of development among all regions. In addition, efforts have been made to narrow the gap of urban and rural living conditions, improve the people's spiritual as well as material life, reform government administration commensurate with social reforms, and provide equal opportunity in education and employment so that in this multifarious society everyone will have a chance to excel.

Thanks to the efforts exerted by all quarters, we are heading toward the goal of building our society into an ideal one. There will be stability, harmony and happiness and people can enjoy the fruits of their work, in which they are highly optimistic as regards the future of their country and are fully confident that final victory will be theirs.

As far as our major administrative projects are concerned, we are deeply convinced that diplomacy is an extension of internal affairs, that defense is the foundation of our national strength, that scientific and technological development is the main motivating force of progress, and that social construction and activities, which are closely related to the people's livelihood, should be carried out by all social strata so that they can bear more fruit. For this reason, our efforts during the past 3 years have been geared to the realization of these four objectives:

First, to intensify overall diplomatic efforts, strive to take the initiative, hold fast to our stand and promote our relations with various countries and our international status through economic, trade, financial and cultural channels as well as by means of maritime and air transport;

Second, to broaden the sources of military supplies to reinforce our three services' combat capabilities, develop sophisticated weapons and build an independent defense system;

Third, to continue to promote scientific and technological development, speed up the training and hiring of scientists and technicians, make positive efforts to improve the environment for scientific and technological research and ensure the needs of major research programs in order to upgrade our economic development and support the development of defense; and

Fourth, to strengthen the infrastructure, improve various social welfare projects and initiate cultural, educational and recreational activities so as to improve the quality of the people's life, enhance national unity and inspire the people.

Push Forward All Projects Earnestly and in a Down-To-Earth Manner

Thanks to the tireless and earnest efforts exerted by all executive departments, which have fulfilled their responsibilities and have pushed forward their projects actively and cooperatively under the guidance of the party's policy decisions and in the light of administrative principles, overall development of their operation has been achieved. Now I would like to report to you on the major projects achieved in the political, diplomatic, defense, economic, cultural, educational and scientific and technological fields as well as in social construction during the past 3 years. I respectfully request directions from you, the chairman, and the opinions of all committee members and fellow comrades.

I. Political construction: The central tasks of political construction include the enforcement of democracy and rule by law, the broadening of the area of political participation, reforming political practices and improving administrative efficiency. The important measures that have been adopted to facilitate the accomplishment of these tasks include:

Broadening the area of political participation by sponsoring elections of additional representatives of the people and public functionaries of central and local departments each year. To reform election practices, the "Law of Electing and Dismissing Public Functionaries During the Period of National Mobilization and Suppression of Rebellion" has been further perfected by another revision. Because of this law, which was applied for the first time during the election of additional legislators at the end of last year, the entire election process was accomplished peacefully, rationally and fairly. Thus, another big step has been made in our nation's democratic political system.

In the judicial field, jurisdiction over court hearings and prosecution has been delegated to separate departments in accordance with our nation's constitutional system. To ensure that the people's rights and interests are protected, the State Compensation Law has been enforced since 1 July 1981. The General Program of the Civil Law, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Law on Compensation for Wrongful Detentions and Executions and other laws concerning the people's rights and vital interests have been revised one after another. The establishment of the judicial defense system applicable during the course of investigation is, in particular, a major reform in our country's judicial history.

To preserve fine political practices and intensify the prevention of crimes, especially corruption and other economic crimes, and juvenile delinquency as well as various major criminal cases which endanger public order, a crime prevention plan has been worked out, a crime prevention center has been set up, and departments concerned have been charged with the responsibility to step up their investigation and prosecution in an effort to eliminate corrupt officials and safeguard public order and the people's rights and interests.

To strengthen control of the building industry and improve its system, positive efforts have been made to implement a "plan for improving the control of construction" and to increase the responsibility of architects in design work. A system for issuing architects' certificates has been established, and efforts have been made to improve the work ethics of the building industry so that it will better serve the people.

To give fuller play to the role of the local self-government system, appropriate steps have been taken to adjust the organization of county and city governments and their personnel systems with a view to increasing their administrative power and improving their financial situation. To improve land utilization according to the policy of benefits from land being shared by all, current government-assessed land values have been announced publicly, and the provincial government has been instructed to revise its land plans for farming purposes and for city construction.

To increase administrative efficiency and improve service to the people, the organs of the Executive Yuan have in recent years devoted their efforts to the promulgation or revision of necessary regulations, the simplification of work procedures, the rational control of their personnel slots, and the improvement of their service quality. At the same time, much effort has been made to improve administrative planning, strengthen control and check-up of work, and establish a computerized administrative system so that our administrative work will be gradually brought to a modern scientific level.

II. Foreign affairs: In foreign affairs we have put emphasis on consolidating our diplomatic relations with friendly countries and strived to establish diplomatic relations with new independent countries. As for those countries with which we have no diplomatic ties, our policy has been to increase our friendship and cooperation with them through trade and investment and by promoting cultural, scientific and technological exchanges with them. What we have done is give full play to the role of integrated diplomacy so as to open up a new situation in our foreign affairs and to consolidate and raise our country's international prestige.

Strengthening Sino-U.S. ties is still a key task in our foreign affairs at present. In recent years our substantive relations with the United States have continued to grow steadily. There have been more contacts and exchanges of visits between high-level personnel of our two countries. In the meantime, our interchange and cooperation has continued to expand in the fields of economics and trade, science and technology, culture, and civil air transport. However, the communist bandits have resorted to every conceivable means in their attempt to undermine the Sino-U.S. friendship and to prevent the United States from selling us the arms we require. In view of this, we will not only make continued efforts in the future to bring about a better understanding of us by the U.S. Government and public and to win their support, but will also do our utmost to expose the communist bandits' united front scheme toward the United States to enable the U.S. Government and public to distinguish clearly between their enemies and friends so that they will no longer be deceived and blackmailed by the communist bandits and so that the "Taiwan Relations Act" can be implemented fully to upgrade our defense capabilities.

The past few years have seen continued expansion of our diplomatic relations with friendly countries in Asia, Africa and Central and South America and of our substantive ties with countries in Western Europe and Southeast Asia. Today we have diplomatic relations with 24 countries and substantive ties with more than 140 countries and regions. As many as 644 international organizations have been joined by our people with assistance from the government. This clearly indicates that our country is always an active, vigorous, and highly contributing member in international society.

In addition, we have made great efforts to build our base of national recovery into a major economic, trade, banking, and sea and air transport center in the Far East with a view to strengthening our substantive ties with the free world and consolidating our country's international position.

To cope with the developments in foreign affairs, we have made all-out efforts to strengthen the work of international news communications. We have systematically kept international society informed of the progress that we have made in all fields in recent years. Work has also been done to expose the communist bandits' potential danger to free countries and their united front scheme against us and to see to it that our country sets an example in upholding truth and loving peace in international society.

In recent years, despite the impact of adverse international currents and the communist bandits' united front scheme, the 20-million-plus Overseas Chinese have invariably upheld their loyal and patriotic spirit, supported the government of the Republic of China, and developed the movement to reunify China with the Three Principles of the People. As a result, an invincible anticommunist and national-salvation force consisting of Chinese both at home and abroad has come into being. This is, indeed, a heartening matter.

III. National defense construction: The important and fundamental task in our national defense construction at present is "to consolidate the base for reconstruction and create the opportunity for recovering the mainland" in our advance toward the building of a self-reliant and independent national defense system.

In recent years, the major points in our work have been as follows:

1. To plan the consolidation and building of military strength and spiritual troop training: By formulating Army-building ideas and plans for consolidating military strength in accordance with the principle of independent combat and integrated offensive and defensive operations aimed at developing balanced fighting power among the armed forces, and by mapping out integrated and forward-looking plans for Army-building work. With regard to troop training, besides continuing refined tactical and technical training of the armed forces, special emphasis should be placed on strengthening their ability to endure hardship and their ideological armament and on stimulating their revolutionary spirit of sharing bitter hatred for the enemy and of fighting courageously, thereby bringing about advances simultaneously with those in tangible fighting power of our country's troops.

2. To solidify the fighting power of the armed forces and the consolidation of their offensive and defensive preparedness: By positively developing naval and air force strengths; expanding air defense operational units; renewing weapons of ships and vessels; reinforcing antisubmarine equipment including submarine detection equipment, and strengthening the fire power, mobility and striking force of Army units; and, at the same time, continuing to build combat construction works and deterrence and blockade facilities to solidify and strengthen defensive positions on Taiwan, Kinmen and Matsu. The continuation of U.S. arms sales to us and our procurement of weapons from European countries to broaden the sources of military products should help us in renewing our weapons.

3. To develop national defense science and technology research and produce precision weapons: By pushing forward the development of the national defense industry by integrating the collective power of military, government and civilian-run industries. With the import of precision science and technology through technical cooperation, the advance toward the target of self-reliance in developing and trial-producing various major weapons and equipment is being continued.

4. To expand the psychological offensive and instigate opposition behind enemy lines: By taking advantage of the various kinds of contradictions and difficulties of the Chinese communists and positively carrying out the psychological offensive against the bandits by means of airdrops, sea floats, broadcasts, shouting through loudspeakers and various other methods, in combination with the political call for "reunifying China with the Three Principles of the People." At the same time, the work of instigating opposition behind enemy lines through various channels in the enemy's rear areas as well as overseas must be strengthened.

IV. Economic construction: In the past 3 years, because of the effects of the world economic recession and the impact of structural readjustments on our country's economy, our exports have been weak and our economic growth stagnant. To deal with this situation, our government has continually adopted measures, on a short-term basis, to lower interest rates, adjust foreign exchange rates and relax requirements for loans and financing, in order to alleviate industrial and commercial difficulties and assist in striving for exports. On a long-term basis, it has adopted measures to revise investment promotion regulations, implement investment deductions, reward research and development, assist in energy conservation, promote automation of production and improve revenue systems, in order to create an environment conducive to the development of a technology intensive industry. It has also provided positive leadership in developing industrial plans of a tactical nature and has imported key precision technology, in order to help enhance the entire industry, thereby fulfilling the tasks of reviving the economy and readjusting structures at one stroke.

As a result of the gradual effects of the various measures mentioned above and the favorable turn of the international economy, our country's economy began to revive in the second half of last year, export volume began to grow and investments began to increase, thus speeding up the process of revival. Our total yearly foreign trade volume last year reached U.S.\$45.4 billion, creating a favorable trade balance of U.S.\$4.8 billion, both all-time high figures, ranking us 13th among the world's more than 150 countries and 6th among trade partners of the United States. The total amount of overseas investments approved last year was over U.S.\$404 million, exceeding that for the previous year by 6.44 percent, and domestic investments also increased by approximately 31.77 percent. Last year's economic growth rate was 7.14 percent, greatly exceeding the original target of 5.5 percent. At the same time, prices have been stable and the consumer price index increased by only 1.36 percent over the previous year.

Agriculturally, owing to several years of slow growth, the farmers' income decreased. At its national agricultural conference held in June 1982, the Executive Yuan adopted the "Program on Consolidating the Infrastructure and Increasing Farmers' Income." Under this program, which was scheduled to be accomplished during a period of 3 years, a budget of NT\$78 billion has been earmarked for the second stage of land reform, expediting land redemarcation and expanding the operation of farms in an effort to speed up agricultural mechanization, consolidate the infrastructure, reconstruct farm houses and modernize the countryside. Although there is a large stock of surplus grain as a consequence of several years of bumper harvests, the government has continued to buy the farmers' grain in order to maintain a steady income for them. Because of these measures, the farmers' per capita income has increased and the gap between agricultural and nonagricultural households has been narrowed.

Financially, in addition to encouraging investment through cutting taxes, relaxing credits and giving full play to development funds, we have also eased the terms for the establishment of foreign bank branches in China, stepped up preparations for the establishment of an international financial center and a development and investment corporation, and reformed the financial system in an effort to modernize and internationalize our financial operations. In the field of taxation, we are prepared to implement the system of imposing business surtaxes and make steady and sustained readjustments of the entire taxation system.

Regarding the development of communications, we have continued to expand our commercial fleets, which now have a total tonnage of nearly 6 million metric tons. Moreover, we have reinforced our air transport services and extended our international maritime and air routes. Today our regular shipping services cover the east and west coasts of the United States, Europe, Japan, Korea, Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Africa; and our air transport service has been extended to New York and Amsterdam since last year. China Airlines is planning to launch a transworld air service within this year. To upgrade our country's role in economic, trade and transport development in the Far East, the Ministry of Communications has, since last July, designated the Kaohsiung and Taichung ports to be centers providing international shipping, storage and transport services. The results accomplished have been gratifying. Now the ministry is preparing to set up an international air transport, storage and forwarding center and sponsor joint maritime-air transport services on a trial basis. If the services prove to be successful, our country's importance in the Far East will be greatly enhanced.

V. Cultural, Educational, Scientific and Technological Development: Cultural and educational construction is the foundation of strengthening our country and fostering our national spirit; and scientific and technological development is the main force enhancing our economic development and national progress. At a time when the people's material life is improving and the social structure is changing, the nation's spiritual needs have become more acute and its needs for advanced professionals have kept on increasing. For this reason, our cultural and educational construction not only must be expanded quantitatively, but must also be improved qualitatively. Our scientific and technological development, on the other hand, must be made up-to-date to keep abreast with the nation's needs. The major steps we have taken over the past 3 years in expediting cultural and educational construction and scientific and technological development include the following:

1. In the field of compulsory education, the second stage of the "6-Year Program for the Development and Improvement of Compulsory Education" has been executed. This program emphasizes the revision of textbooks, improvement of teaching and guidance methods, education on national spirit, the protection of the students' eyesight and the setting up of a supervisory system over normal schooling in order to improve the quality of compulsory education. Furthermore, small computers are being purchased by stages for the retraining of teachers for information processing at secondary and primary schools in order to lay the foundation of information processing technology at schools of all levels.

2. In the field of professional training, technical and vocational education, the "Second-Stage Program for the Improvement of Technical and Vocational Education" has been executed. This program stresses the purchase of additional teaching and training equipment, and the promotion of cooperation between construction and educational departments to coordinate the nation's needs in its economic development. Moreover, since last August, the program for "Extension of Compulsory Education with Emphasis on Vocational Education" has been carried out on an experimental basis at 73 schools all over the province. This program will be expanded in the future in accordance with the results of the experiment.

3. In the field of college education, we have continued to make necessary adjustments at various faculties and increased the number of master's and doctorate classes to train more senior and professional personnel. More guidance and subsidies have also been provided to private colleges to improve the quality of their teaching staffs and equipment and build more student dormitories. College curriculums have been revised to reduce the number of compulsory courses in order to give more flexibility to colleges and enhance the quality of education. To break with the limitations of traditional teaching at schools and make college education available to everyone, the Ministry of Education last autumn assigned a special television channel to run elective college-level courses.

4. In the field of cultural construction, the Executive Yuan set up the Cultural Construction Committee in November 1981 to promote cultural construction work. Over the past 2 years the committee has drawn up a "Program for Promoting Cultural, Sports and Recreational Activities" and guided the various county and city cultural centers in organizing and sponsoring music, dance, drama and folk art performances. The committee has also invited specialists and experts to evaluate historical sites in Taiwan and to assist in preservation work according to the "Law on Protection of Cultural Assets."

5. In the field of scientific and technological development, the "Second-Stage Program for Scientific and Technological Development" has been actively implemented. Ongoing major research projects encompass energy, materials, information, production automation and food processing as well as projects dealing with biological and laser technologies and prevention and treatment of hepatitis. To augment basic scientific research, we have invited scholars at home and abroad to build a Synchronous Radiation Research Center.

To introduce and establish advanced industries, the government has built the National Science Industrial Park in the vicinity of Hsinchu City. With construction work entering its second phase, the park already boasts 56 factories producing advanced products for export to various foreign countries. Exports by these factories have rapidly expanded and future prospects are bright.

VI. On Social Construction

The purpose of the government in actively promoting social construction, according to the Principle of the People's Livelihood, is to create a modern society of equality, stability, harmony, happiness and prosperity. The major tasks undertaken by the government over the past 3 years are as follows:

1. Promotion of social welfare and grassroots construction: In the realm of social welfare, particular attention has been paid to welfare of children, the aged and the disabled, and the quality of social services has been improved. The work of grassroots construction has concentrated mainly on improving public facilities and the people's living conditions in remote areas. Because of these efforts, substantial results have been scored in bringing about balanced development of the cities and the countryside and in raising peasants' incomes.

2. Protection of the workers' rights and interests and strengthening of vocational training: to protect the workers' rights and interests, the basic wage scale has been revised upward and compulsory insurance for workers has been instituted. In the long-term interest of workers, a campaign of "treating the factory as one's home and school" has been launched to promote harmonious relations between workers and capitalists. In vocational training, the various public vocational training organs have been expanded and the quality of training improved. Technical and in-service training, as well as training of personnel for automation, have been stepped up. Tests of technical skills were sponsored and outstanding workers were encouraged to take part in international technical skill contests.

3. Promotion of public health and improvement of environmental protection: To improve public health, an islandwide public health network has been established for the Taiwan area and a mass medical center set up on a trial basis. Control over food hygiene and research on the prevention and treatment of hepatitis have been intensified. Thanks to efforts in carrying out the government's population and family planning policy, the population growth rate in the Taiwan area has dropped from 1.8 to 1.5 percent over the past 3 years. To improve environmental protection, the Environmental Protection Bureau has set up an Environmental Protection Monitoring Center and improved work on environmental and ecological protection. The bureau has also drawn up a "Program for Garbage Disposal in Various Districts of the Taiwan Area" for gradual implementation.

4. Employment counseling for youths to help them open up a bright future: Every year the Youth Counseling Committee under the Executive Yuan offers employment counseling services to youths graduating from junior high schools, high schools, technical high schools and colleges. Over the past 3 years the committee has assisted over 239,000 youths in finding employment. To assist Overseas Chinese scholars and students to return to their motherland to work, the government has also implemented the Program for Training and Hiring Senior Scientific and Technological Personnel" and organized visiting groups to the United States and Japan to improve contacts with Overseas Chinese scholars.

Face Toward Progress, Meet the New Challenge

From the progress achieved over the past years, we can find that, in the course of modernization, various kinds of structural changes will take place in society and that these changes will also result in new problems for the government and the entire society and pose a challenge to traditions. Therefore, we must seek adaptability, adjustment, and solutions. After we have found the way to solve a new problem, another phase of progress will be achieved. Especially because of our country's difficult position and unusual situation, our problems are many in number and the progress we make is more valuable. This also gives a modern definition to the proverb "deep sorrow leads to enlightenment, much distress helps make a nation strong." After pooling together the collective wisdom and making efforts in all fields, we finally succeeded in scoring the present achievements. To seek progress after progress, we must discover the problems, meet the challenge, solve the problems, and score achievements.

In performing the future work of the government, besides adhering to the formulated policy on the work of the government and continuing to develop foreign relations, to strengthen the fighting power of the armed forces, to stress the development of culture, education, science and technology, and to strive for administrative reforms by allowing the various organizations to perform their work separately in cooperation and coordination with each other and with the people as expected, we should, in compliance with the chairman's instruction, "think of the people's interest in everything we do, start all work at the grassroots levels," and in the face of the situation of the social and economic developments, put forward the demands for speeding up the industrial progress and ensuring continued economic growth. We should regard the improvement of tax systems to promote banking businesses, the preservation of social order to improve living environments, and the strengthening of medical and public health facilities to improve people's health as the central tasks and assign the responsibilities for pushing forward these tasks to the organizations concerned. We hope that, by tackling these problems, about which the people are most concerned, our economy will continue to grow and prosper and the quality of the people's livelihood can be continuously raised and improved to maintain a peaceful and favorable social environment, meet the needs in the people's livelihood, and win the hearts of the people.

In the sphere of social life, the rapid development of industrialization in the past few years has promoted economic growth and prosperity and enriched the material life of the people, but it has also brought many side effects and problems to the society. Therefore, after scoring achievements in material construction, we must lay proper stress on psychological development. At the same time, in the course of developing democratic politics, the question of how to enhance the quality of democracy and the spirit of the rule of law with a view to avoiding deviations of democracy and abuses of freedom is also a topic facing us now.

Based on the above analysis, there are two points which we would like to share with the public as common cause of struggle: First, as far as psychological and material construction are concerned, it is imperative to consolidate the achievements in material construction with the strengthening of psychological development. This year, our party will soon enter the brilliant course of its 90th founding anniversary. In his commemorative speech delivered on 24 December 1974 on the 80th anniversary of the party and the revolution founded and led by the father of our country [Dr Sun Yat-sen], Director General Chiang urged all the comrades of the party to undertake the historical call and revolutionary duty of the father of our country to "promptly save the people from disasters, earnestly prevent the mansion from collapse." He also emphasized that psychological development must be strengthened, and pointed out that at a time when the key construction projects of our country are being simultaneously carried out, it is especially necessary to use psychological development as the foundation for material construction in order to achieve mutual help and bring about a common success and make material construction more refined and strong and psychological development broader and deeper. We should comply with the director general's instructions and respect the value of moral principles and develop the brilliance of our national culture. Substantively speaking, it is necessary to reestablish the binding power of moral norms through rational methods of education and implement it in the activities of daily life, involving food, dress, housing, physical culture, and recreation to make the people rich and polite and social order neat. Today, it is all the more necessary to realize that our state is still in distress and to cultivate the spirit of diligence and frugality, which are precisely what we should practice in psychological development.

Second, as far as the rule of law and democratic life are concerned, we must strictly practice the rule of law to bring out the true meaning of democratic life. Our director general unequivocally instructed: "Democratic politics is also the politics based on the rule of law. In reality, democracy and the rule of law are two sides of the same entity. The implementation of democracy can only expand the rights and freedom of individuals. Only when democracy is coupled with the rule of law can the rights and freedom of all people be guaranteed. The two complement each other, and neither is dispensable." For this reason, our party and government have an unswerving determination to implement democracy and the rule of law. In the development of democracy, however, we must guard against the appearance of sham democracy and the adverse current of using democracy to undermine democracy. On the one hand, it is imperative to open more channels for the people to participate in political activities in the interest of consolidating the basis of democracy and to act open- and broad-mindedly so as to lead the democratic politics of our country to a stage of maturity and success. On the other hand, we must clearly understand the need to promote the rule of law in order to practice democracy.

To promote the rule of law, it is necessary to cultivate the habit of abiding by the law and enhance the spirit of acting according to the law. To lead a life based on democracy and the rule of law requires tolerance, harmony, self-restraint, respect for others, obedience to public opinion, love for the whole, and the ability to distinguish between right and wrong, advantage and disadvantage from the standpoint of public interests. In particular, since the rule of law is an indispensable prerequisite for restoring discipline, we must see to it that the law is not only observed and respected by everyone, but is also strictly enforced. It is hoped that freedom and good discipline will be realized by strengthening publicity for the knowledge of law and education in jurisprudence.

The main purpose of the above-mentioned opinions, whether they concern the government's central work or the realistic questions on social life, is to create a favorable environment for the development of our work and for the acceleration of our pace of modernization. It is hoped that all administrative organs and the people at large will make concerted efforts to put the opinions into practice.

Look Forward to the Future and Embark on the Broad Road Ahead

The government persistently carries out its policies and principles and implements its programs and work based on the party's doctrine and decisions, no matter how the environment might change. Though it has never relaxed its efforts in this regard, some shortcomings are inevitable. We sincerely hope that members and comrades will give us advice and supervise our work so that improvement will be made.

According to the far-sighted and far-reaching goal set by the director general, the work of our national construction is to "build Taiwan and recover the mainland." Therefore, all measures taken should be feasible on the base of national recovery and in the whole country. Our achievements today should not only be viewed as a model for developing countries, but should also be used as a blueprint for reconstructing the mainland. We should also use our achievements to win the hearts of the people. This is a process of work toward our ideal on the principle of gaining long-term interests. Looking forward to the future, we see that our development is like a rising sun. We must go with the tide of the times, continue to make our base of national recovery far ahead of the mainland in various aspects and use our government's real achievements to win the hearts of all Chinese. We must let the whole world see clearly which of the two different systems on the two sides of the Taiwan Strait is better. And we must let the success and failure of the systems be judged by their advantages and disadvantages and let the will of the people make a final decision on the China problem.

The present situation on the mainland is that the Teng clique is stepping up the rectification movement and is proceeding with slaughtering and suppression once again in all localities after stripping off its disguise of mildness, reasonableness, and openness. Under such circumstances, disturbances and crises will arise one after another in the political, economic, social, and cultural sphere, shaking the foundation of the communist bandits' bogus regime. Confronted with the revolutionary situation where the enemy is weakening while we are prospering, we hope that the compatriots on the base of national recovery, army men and civilians alike, will think with one heart, work hand in hand, and devote their wisdom and mental and physical efforts to various construction projects so that our country will become even stronger and our people will lead a still better life. On the other hand, we hope to continue to expand the "all Chinese in the world with one heart" movement among the 2-million-plus patriotic Overseas Chinese so that they will support the free motherland and smash the Chinese Communists' united front scheme.

We must do our best to help strengthen and enlarge the Overseas Chinese organizations, increase the well-being of our compatriots living abroad, and develop their cultural, educational and economic undertakings. In the meantime, with deep concern about our compatriots on the mainland, we must support their anti-tyranny activities and hope that they will resolutely rise up to coordinate with us in all sincerity so that a mighty force will be formed by combining the efforts inside and outside the mainland to speed up the overthrow of the despotic communist rule. In this way all our compatriots will be bathed in the brilliancy of the Three Principles of the People and enjoy freedom and happiness at an early date.

Comrades, thanks to the party's correct policy decisions, the chairman's wise leadership, and the hard work of all people over the past 3 years, our country is advancing toward an ideal society characterized by stability, harmony, and happiness, and all the people are fully optimistic about and confident of the bright future of our country. In no way, however, should we relax in the slightest because of our fine situation. The current international situation is fast changing, and the Chinese Communists, because of their internal difficulties, have an ever-increasing intention to plot against us. All our compatriots, both at home and abroad, should all the more strengthen solidarity, pool their efforts, carry forward the spirit of helping each other, work strenuously and make good preparations to cope with the change in the international situation and create opportunities for winning victory. In the 1984 New Year greeting message, the chairman gave this instruction to the compatriots in the whole nation: "Let us follow with vigorous spirit, determined faith, unswerving perseverance, and aggressive action, the steps of the nation's founding heroes and martyrs and advance toward the goal of the grand nation-building plan laid down by Dr Sun Yat-sen." As a party member engaged in government work, I wish to assure this plenary session that we take the chairman's instructions and the party's policy decisions as fighting orders. The Executive Yuan and all comrades engaged in administrative and government work at all levels, together with their colleagues, will surely uphold patriotism and the spirit of responsibility, follow the party's policy decisions and the chairman's leadership, advance valiantly to greet the final victory of reunifying China by the Three Principles of the People, and march toward the bright future of our nation!

MINISTER FEI HUA DIES AFTER BEING HIT BY BUS

OW010325 Taipei CNA in English 0250 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Taipei, Mar 1 (CNA) -- Walter H. Fei [Fei Hua], minister without portfolio, passed away at the Veterans General Hospital in Taipei Wednesday at noon after he had been hit by a bus on Yangmingshan. Fei was 72 years old. The Veterans General Hospital held a press conference Wednesday afternoon to report the emergency procedures taken after Fei was taken to the hospital. Shih Chun-jen, director of the surgery department of the National Defense Medical Center, said Fei was in a deep coma and had no blood pressure after he was transferred from the Mackay Memorial Hospital where he received first step emergency treatment. Every symptom indicated that Fei's brain had been seriously damaged, he said. Shen Li-yang, chief surgeon of the Veterans General Hospital, said he and his colleagues had taken all the necessary steps to save Fei's life, but the situation was obviously beyond their control.

Fei was hit by a Taipei City bus Wednesday morning around 8 a.m. when taking a walk on Yangmingshan. He was rushed to the Mackay Memorial Hospital and then transferred to the Veterans General Hospital for further treatment, but he died during their efforts.

PAPERS CRITICIZE LUCE 'REFERENDUM' REMARKS

WEN WEI PO Editorial

HK010404 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 1 Mar 84 p 2

[Editorial: "What Is Mr Luce Thinking Of?"]

[Text] Mr Luce, UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office minister with special responsibility for Hong Kong, held a press conference before leaving Hong Kong on 28 February. Mr Luce, on the one hand, took an optimistic tone in affirming the good progress made in the Sino-British talks and believed that the best possible solution could be reached. However, in reply to reporters' questions, he came out with certain statements extremely deleterious to the Sino-British talks. An outstanding example of this was his reply to a question on "the possibility on holding a referendum on the question of Hong Kong's future," when he said that "obviously, this is a factor that we have to consider." This means that Mr Luce is obviously considering holding a referendum on Hong Kong's future.

As is known to all, the essence of the so-called question of Hong Kong's future is that in 1997 China will recover sovereignty and administrative power over the region. This is an unalterable principle that allows no discussion; and naturally, still less can any so-called "referendum" be held. It is really amazing that Mr Luce had the effrontery to come out with this absurd statement while on China's territory -- Hong Kong -- at a time when good progress has been made in the Sino-British talks.

People cannot help asking, is Mr Luce thinking of using the "referendum" as a pretext for playing again the popular will card, complicating the Hong Kong issue, creating obstacles, delaying the progress of the talks, and even going into reverse and taking the talks back to the issues of sovereignty and administrative power?

We advise Mr Luce to regard the common interests of China and Britain and the maintenance of Hong Kong's stability and prosperity as the most important thing, and not to play any more tricks such as the "popular will card" and the "three-legged stool." Otherwise he will only end up lifting a rock to drop it on his own foot.

TA KUNG PAO Commentary

HK010352 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 1 Mar 84 p 4

["Special commentary" by Huang Feng: "What Game Is Mr Luce Playing?"]

[Text] Before leaving Hong Kong, Mr Luce, UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office minister with special responsibility for Hong Kong, made long and verbose statements on matters concerning the Sino-British talks on Hong Kong's future. It seems that he spoke on many issues, but in fact they all revolved around one central theme: exerting himself to play the "popular will card" on Hong Kong's future, and taking the "three-legged stool" out of the junkroom again.

This was Luce's second visit to Hong Kong following this trip last September, when he trumpeted the "three-legged stool," and his activities on this occasion were even more extensive. He made even louder noises about the three-legged stool. He stressed again and again that Britain's scheme for solving the Hong Kong issue must be acceptable to the people of Hong Kong, and encouraged the people of Hong Kong to make known their aspirations and goals to the British Parliament.

On the surface this was in the interests of the people of Hong Kong, but deep down it was a replay of the old tune of the "three-legged stool."

Hong Kong is a part of China's territory. For the sake of the common interests of China and Britain, the method of negotiation and consultation has been adopted to solve this problem left over from history. The guiding principle put forward by the Chinese Government of recovering sovereignty over Hong Kong and preserving Hong Kong's stability and prosperity fundamentally represents the interests of the inhabitants of Hong Kong. The series of principles and policies to be adopted for preserving Hong Kong's stability and prosperity, on how to establish the special administrative region after the recovery of sovereignty in 1997, how to put into effect administration of Hong Kong by Hong Kong people, how to leave the existing social and economic system and way of life unchanged, and so on, are formulated in accordance with the actual conditions in Hong Kong and by taking into account the interests of all sectors in Hong Kong. At present, China is continuing to extensively solicit the views of the inhabitants of Hong Kong, and will in the future lay down stipulations in the form of a fundamental law. This fully shows that the Chinese Government alone is the true representative of the interests of the inhabitants of Hong Kong. Fundamentally speaking, British colonial rule cannot represent the interests of the inhabitants of Hong Kong, nor can it truly reflect their aspirations.

People recall that the "three-legged stool" game played by Luce during his visit to Hong Kong last September went bankrupt long ago. Now that it has been trotted out again, if he does not change his course, he is sure to end in defeat again.

HSIN WAN PAO ON LUCE REMARKS. LOBO MOTION

HK291024 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 29 Feb 84 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Luce and Lobo: Two Views"]

[Text] At yesterday's press conference, Luce, the British Foreign Office minister, said that the atmosphere of Sino-British talks on Hong Kong's future was good and that both the Chinese and British Governments are discussing details and moving steadily toward the target. He believed that the best settlement can be reached.

Luce has expressed the attitude of the British Government and his description of the Sino-British talks was very consistent with remarks made earlier by Chinese leaders.

What was discussed at Sino-British talks was how to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability under the premise of China recovering its sovereignty and administration over Hong Kong by the scheduled time. Progress made so far in the talks has helped to promote stability and prosperity here in Hong Kong. Merely a review will make us realize that such a situation has come after great efforts were made. Of course, people wish the Sino-British talks to continue in a good atmosphere and reach a satisfactory agreement as soon as possible. After an official announcement of principles and policies for dealing with Hong Kong's future, people of various circles in Hong Kong will have more grounds for further discussing Hong Kong's future and can express their opinion through various channels.

The British side has time and again said that the talks must be held in a confidential manner and Luce reaffirmed this yesterday. He also pointed out that the Legislative Council has the right to hold a debate if it wishes and that this does not contradict the arrangement for confidentiality of the talks.

He said that when an agreement was announced by the Chinese and British Governments after the talks, the people of Hong Kong will have time to accept and assess it and can voice their opinion.

The Lobo motion, which will be submitted to the Legislative Council two weeks from now, mentions a debate and a Sino-British agreement. But the relationship between the two in the Lobo motion is different from what Luce said. The Lobo motion holds that before an agreement is reached between the Chinese and British Governments, it should be discussed in the Legislative Council. Obviously, the Legislative Council will either hold irrelevant discussions without enough information or go against the arrangement for the confidentiality of the talks. The Lobo motion, therefore, is in a dilemma. According to regulations of the meetings of the Legislative Council, all inappropriate motions will either be revoked, revised, or rejected. People believe that the British authorities and the vast majority of the Legislative Council members will correctly handle the matter.

Proposals by anyone will be warmly received by the compatriots in Hong Kong, provided they are beneficial to Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. It is hoped that intelligent people in Hong Kong will actively voice their opinion and conduct responsible and conducive research. Meanwhile, it is necessary to guard against those people who seize the opportunity to carry out economic speculation harmful to prosperity and political performance harmful to stability.

MACAO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ORDERED DISSOLVED

HK290104 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 29 Feb 84 pp 1, 24

[Report by Donald Cheung and Adam Lee]

[Text] Macao's chief executive has emerged as the winner of his latest political bout with the territory's Legislative Assembly. The 17-member council was dissolved yesterday -- for the first time in Macao's history -- at the command of Portugal's president, General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, after a cliff-hanging four-day wait.

The Governor, Rear Admiral Vasco de Almeida a Costa, proposed last week to Gen Eanes that he disband the assembly in the interest of Macao's social and economic stability.

Yesterday, a communique reached Macao when, ironically, assembly members were discussing the very proposal at the Governor's House.

The order, made according to both Macao's Organic Statue and the Portuguese Constitution and which takes effect immediately, also stipulated that a new council will have to be set up within six months.

The assembly's four-year term was to have ended in June and the move to dissolve it had been anticipated by most residents.

Mr Carlos Paris Assumpcao, now the assembly's ex-president, was reticent on the matter when the news reached him.

But a leading Chinese community leader, Mr Ma Man-kee, called on people to remain calm.

"We should not let this matter be blown out of proportion. We should maintain the territory's prosperity and stability," Mr Ma, a former member of the assembly, said.

Government officials declined to be drawn into any discussion on whether the dissolution was a victory for the administration.

"In politics, confrontation is not a rule. He (the governor) doesn't think that there should be any winners or losers.... We feel that lessons have to be learned from this incident," a top official told SCM POST last night.

"The question now is the stability and progress of the territory," he said, noting that this was the main objective for which the governor had been fighting.

Officials said previous administrations, led by General Melo Egidio and Colonel Garcia Leandro, "did not have the power to alter the situation."

They said Gen Eanes informed Portugal's political organs, including the prime minister, Dr Mario Soares, and the leaders of various political parties with connections with Macao, of the dissolution.

While Dr Soares' Socialist Party declined to comment, the Christian Democrats, whose sister party in Macao had four members in the defunct assembly, said they were sorry the conflict could not have been resolved at a local level.

The Macao Government, meanwhile, maintained that the move was to "have a better representation of the people of Macao within a body which has the main objective of fighting for the territory's development."

"There is no democracy without representation," an official said.

Yesterday's events follow the introduction of new electoral laws which give more people -- particularly among the Chinese majority -- the right to vote.

When asked if new decrees, which were the subject of dispute in the short-lived controversy, will be issued during the non-assembly period, the official said: "This (the dissolution) does not mean that the Governor will not make laws in the areas he thinks necessary."

Officials said the governor will decide on the dates of the registration of voters and election as well as their requirements after consultation with the Consultative Council.

Registration, they say, will probably begin in about two weeks -- or early next month at the latest. The registration period will last for at least a month.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

2 March 1984

